



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Takeshita Welcomes Superpower Talks Accord
OW230225 Tokyo KYODO in English 0212 GMT
23 Feb 88

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Japan on Tuesday welcomed the progress made in Moscow by the United States and the Soviet Union toward a possible superpower agreement on slashing strategic nuclear arms.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, talking briefly with reporters at the Diet (parliament), called it good news that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze paved the way for signing the arms reduction agreement in May.

Both U.S. and Soviet officials expressed confidence in Moscow Monday that U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would sign the pact.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi also praised Shultz and Shevardnadze for having produced results at their talks in Moscow Sunday and Monday.

The government spokesman told reporters after a regular cabinet meeting that he had not been briefed about the nature of the talks by the United States, but judging from Shultz's press conference it seems progress has been made in many spheres.

Obuchi said the announcement of further talks in March in Washington between Shultz and Shevardnadze is evidence that the United States and the Soviet Union have made progress in preparing for the summit meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev slated for the end of May or early June in Moscow.

ROK Seamen Rescued by USSR Ship Land in Naha
OW231141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1033 GMT
23 Feb 88

[Text] Naha, Feb. 23 KYODO—Fourteen South Korean seamen who were rescued by a Soviet ship while drifting in a liferaft after their boat sank Friday in the sea between the Philippines and Taiwan arrived in this southern Japanese port Tuesday.

The 4,252-ton timber carrier "Star Kim" capsized early Friday after being hit by high waves and the seamen were picked up by the Soviet ship two days later, the captain of the carrier, Chang Ok-sang, told reporters.

Paper Association To Send Team to USSR
OW221209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT
22 Feb 88

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 22 KYODO—The Japan Paper Association said Monday it plans to send a business mission consisting of representatives of Japanese paper/pulp makers and trading houses to the Soviet Union soon, possibly as early as May.

The industry association said the mission will study Soviet forest resources as well as its paper-producing technology to tap the possibility of setting up joint ventures there.

With the yen's strength in recent years, Japanese paper/pulp producers are increasingly shifting their production bases to the United States and Canada.

Lack of data on the Soviet Union, however, has prevented them from even looking into possible business linkups with the Soviets, the association said.

The decision to send the mission came after Soviet trade officials called on the Japanese paper/pulp industry to look more closely at the possibility of joint production of paper products at a Japan-Soviet joint committee economic meeting last month.

Fumio Tanaka, chairman of the association, said that although it is unlikely a joint venture between the two nations will be agreed upon soon, the Soviet Union is an attractive prospect considering its ample natural resources and low energy costs.

Sapporo Brewery Forms Joint Venture in PRC
OW221109 Tokyo KYODO in English 0936 GMT
22 Feb 88

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 22 KYODO—Sapporo Breweries Ltd. said Monday it and a medium-sized Japanese trading firm have formed an equally owned joint venture with a Chinese concern in western China to cultivate aroma hops for use by the second largest Japanese beer brewer.

Company officials said Sapporo and Tokyo Maruichi Shoji Co. own 45 percent and 5 percent, respectively, of the joint venture, Xinjiang Fubei Sapporo Hop Corp.

The officials said the governmental Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has loaned 170 million yen to the venture, the first of its kind with China, that will test-produce up to 20 tons of aroma hops annually in the first five years and then commercialize the operation over the next 15 years.

So far, aroma hops for beer brewing have not been produced by the Chinese concern, Xinjiang Fubei Agro-business Corp., whose hop output is the largest in the area, they said.

The Chinese concern, based in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, now cultivates hops and grains on its 7,000 hectares of land in that area.

MITI Report Urges Increased Development Aid
OW180929 Tokyo KYODO in English 0902 GMT
18 Feb 88

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 18 KYODO—Japan, as the world's biggest creditor nation, should offer comprehensive cooperation and more capital to developing countries to help them promote their industrialization programs, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said in a report Thursday.

The report said that central to medium- and long-range economic growth in developing countries is the question of how they will be able to realize industrialization, which will assure a steady expansion of their foreign currency reserves.

Analyzing three stages of economic development—an export-oriented phase, a transitional phase to an export-led economy and a domestic demand-reliant phase—the report stressed that Japan should offer financial and technical assistance suitable for the economic situation in each recipient country.

The annual report also said Japan should help developing countries to find promising economic development projects, provided that such assistance does not infringe on the sovereignty of a recipient nation.

The report stressed the need to allow greater access to Japanese markets for industrial products from developing countries in the hope of encouraging those countries away from an economic structure dependent on exports of primary products.

It also pointed to the importance of Japan's direct investment, which enables transfer of Japanese capital, management and technical knowhow, to developing nations.

The report, often called a white paper on economic cooperation, said the Japanese Government should make greater efforts to alleviate the risk of an inflow of private capital to developing countries, including strengthening trade insurance policies.

It recommended that Official Development Aid (ODA) be increased in volume in the light of Japan's status as the world's biggest creditor.

ODA extended by the Japanese Government totaled 5,634 million dollars in 1986, making Japan the second biggest donor, after the United States with 9,564 million dollars.

However, the ratio of ODA to gross national product (GNP) was 0.29 percent, the fourth smallest among the 18 nations belonging to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

The report urged that the Japanese Government extend more grants and loans with lower interest rates and longer maturity.

Government To Continue Defense Building
OW230803 Tokyo KYODO in English 0731 GMT
23 Feb 88

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita reaffirmed Tuesday that the government will continue building up Japan's defense capabilities in line with the 18.4 trillion yen, five-year program for fiscal 1986-1990.

Takeshita, turning down an opposition request, said that he has no plan to change that course. He was replying to Japan Socialist Party member Kosuke Uehara at a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee.

Defense Agency Director General Tsutomu Kawara implied that his agency is mapping out a new five-year defense buildup program, to succeed the present one.

Seiki Nishihira, director of the agency's Defense Policy Bureau, said the new program must be created before the end of 1990.

The current program, adopted in 1985, called for purchasing 50 more P-3C antisubmarine patrol planes to total 100, 63 more F-15 fighters to total 100, and nine new destroyers for a fleet of 62 ships.

Uehara urged the government to revise its five-year plan, noting that the United States and the Soviet Union are moving toward a 50 percent cut in their strategic nuclear weapons, as agreed upon by the two powers in Moscow Monday.

Takeshita said he congratulates the two countries for making progress in the superpower arms reduction talks, but added that peace is maintained by a balance of power.

MITI Sees Effect of Economic Restructuring
OW221025 Tokyo KYODO in English 0955 GMT
22 Feb 88

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 22 KYODO—Japan's manufacturing and mining production recovered last year from the first drop in 11 years in 1986 due to internal economic factors, according to a report released Monday by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

Shipments in the domestic market in 1987 soared 5.0 percent from the previous year, while exports declined 3.3 percent for the second successive annual drop, the report said, taking this as evidence that the restructuring of Japan's economy is taking effect.

The report said this trend is in sharp contrast to the previous recovery in 1983, which hinged on brisk exports.

It said the latest recovery was due to a 6 trillion yen economy-stimulating package last autumn, falling prices of imported raw materials stemming from the strong yen, corporate efforts to emphasize domestic sales and a rapid recovery in corporate plant and equipment investment.

Touching on changes in Japan's export-import structure, the report said that Japanese manufacturers sharply increased their exports of capital goods, including auto and electronic components, for production in Asian countries, and of high-tech goods to European nations.

Imports of finished goods have been soaring in the capital, intermediate and consumer goods categories in place of domestically made items, the report said.

Japan's mining and manufacturing production grew 4.0 percent in 1987, compared with a 0.4 percent fall the previous year, the first annual drop since 1975, the report said.

Yoriko Kawaguchi, chief analyst at MITI's statistics division, said, "it is remarkable that Japanese manufacturers have been increasing investment in the development of new products, research and development (R and D) fields and diversification from the year-before level for the past three years."

Reviewing production for the whole of 1987, Kawaguchi said Japan's output entered a moderate recovery phase in the first quarter, marked time in the second quarter and went up steeply in the latter half of the year.

Throughout the year, production by the electrical machinery industry helped boost the overall output level, the report said.

It predicted that production will rise moderately in the months ahead due to steady personal consumption and investment in construction, although exports are expected to continue to slow down.

Takeshita Vows Studies To Relocate Capital
OW190527 Tokyo KYODO in English 0431 GMT
19 Feb 88

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita vowed Friday to begin studies the issue of relocating the capital from Tokyo, government sources said.

Takeshita told the day's cabinet session that he will at the same time promote moving government functions out of Tokyo, which is the political, economic and cultural center of Japan.

Home Affairs Minister Seiroku Kajiyama called for removing the Diet or the legislative branch from Tokyo, government sources said.

International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura proposed to move the capital to areas nearby Lake Hamana in Shizuoka Prefecture, some 260 kilometers southwest of Tokyo, the sources said.

State Minister Shigeru Kasuya and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takashi Sato argued for shifting government agencies from Tokyo, they said.

During last year's Liberal Democratic Party presidential election campaign, Takeshita put forth what he calls the "furusato" (home) creation concept, which calls for the development of provincial areas and decentralization of government and business functions.

An excessive concentration in Tokyo of the population and political as well as economic functions has worsened living environment in the capital, causing extremely high real estate prices, according to urban problem experts.

Mongolia

USSR Delegation Arrives for Army Anniversary
OW230819 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1440 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Feb (MONTSAME)—A Soviet military delegation headed by Army General I.M. Voloshin has arrived here to take part in festivities on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The delegation was met at Bayant-Uhaa Airport by S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; L. Molomjamts, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyam, chief of the MPA Political Administration; S. Jadamba, chief of the General Staff of the MPR Armed Forces and MPR first deputy minister of defense; and other officials.

(?Also present were) V.I. Filippov, (?charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in the MPR,) and Major General V.V. Dzanagov, military and Air Force attache at the Soviet Embassy in the MPR.

Commentary Hails Gorbachev's 'Restructuring'
OW230507 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1702 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, February 22 (MONTSAME)—A MONTSAME political commentator writes:

At our dynamic time, very valuable are the ideas and thoughts mobilizing the minds, hearts and energy of people to accomplishing great deeds worthy of man and the epoch. Such ideas come to us more frequently from the Kremlin.

The report by M.S. Gorbachev at the recent regular plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) attracts great attention [words indistinct] for the report "To Revolutionary Restructuring—Ideology of Renewing" analyzes the vital problems of the development and perfection of a socialist society at a new stage of history.

The truth coming from the Soviet leader is crucial because it shows the very essence of the phenomena taking place now and of the pressing problems of today, on the solution of which depends what economic, cultural, spiritual and intellectual wealth the socialist as well as the world civilization will carry into the 21st century. The CPSU strives to solve all problems of peace and disarmament from the point of view of new political thinking for the purpose of ensuring human survival in our interdependent world. M.S. Gorbachev's report gives a comprehensive Marxist-Leninist scientifically substantiated estimation to these problems. In particular, proceeding from the intransigent role of all-human values and from today's contradicting realities, the CPSU leader emphasizes the political as well as theoretical responsibility of both Marxists and their opponents in deciding what are the priority interests by which they should abide to ensure world development.

The Soviet leader is a statesman adhering to an active, persistent and humanistic position of defending the values common to all humanity. At the same time, while upholding universal ideas of human life, he gives no-one any, even the slightest pretext to think that our class option is changing. Asserting over and over again the firmness of the basic goals and principles of socialism, M.S. Gorbachev frustrates the hopes of those forces in the world who intend to use the renovation processes going on in socialist countries for ideological subversion and are already making attempts to this end.

Such attempts were vain in the past and all the more fruitless are now when socialism is being given acceleration on its very own basis, the commentator points out.

Cultural Cooperation in Relations With PRC
OW230451 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1710 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, February 22 (MONTSAME)—Recent years have witnessed a progress in the development of cultural relations between the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of China.

After many years of break, Chinese free-style wrestlers and archers performed in Mongolia and Mongolian wrestlers in China. Chinese actors also staged guest performances in the Mongolian capital and exhibitions of China's fine arts and handicrafts have been displayed here as well. The actors from the PRC took an active part in the 7th Asian Music Rostrum held in Ulaanbaatar under the aegis of UNESCO International [words indistinct] 1985. Two years ago Mongolian Folk Song and Dance Company toured China to familiarize the Chinese audiences with the best pieces of folk dance, songs and music.

Since 1986, cultural cooperation between the two countries has been developing on the basis of short-term cultural exchange programmes drawn for one or two years. In line with them, the two countries exchange students and postgraduate students, writers, scholars and teachers, as well as documentary films, printed [words indistinct]

The successful development and expansion of contacts in cultural sphere on the basis of the 1958 bilateral agreement on cultural cooperation—21 February marks its 30th anniversary—promote the strengthening of Mongol-Chinese relations.

Foreign Minister Dugersuren Receives PRK Envoy
OW211145 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 20 Feb 88

[Text] Kampuchean Ambassador concurrently to Mongolia Hor Nam Hong has arrived in Ulaanbaatar at the instructions of his government. He has been received by Mongolian Foreign Minister Dugersuren during which the ambassador informed the minister of the domestic and foreign situation of Kampuchea. His government [word indistinct] that the political settlement of the situation around Kampuchea and the realization of the policy of national reconciliation.

The Mongolian minister voiced true support to the tireless efforts and practical moves of Kampuchea designed at the political settlement of the situation around Kampuchea and the realization of the national reconciliation policy.

Official Comments on Increasing SFRY Trade
OW200513 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 1910 GMT 19 Feb 88

[Text] Today, 19 February, marks the 30th anniversary of the establishment of trade contacts between Mongolia and Yugoslavia. In this connection, Dzareb, secretary of the Mongolian part of the Mongolian-Yugoslavian inter-governmental committee on economic, scientific and technological cooperation, said the following to our correspondent:

[Begin recording in Mongolian fading into English translation] Since the establishment of Mongolian-Yugoslav trade ties the trade turnover between the two countries has constantly grown and the variety of mutual goods delivered has gradually increased. [Words indistinct] deliveries and payments for 1988, the trade turnover between the two countries will increase by 50 percent. Mongolia will export marmot skin, processed goat cloth, cashmere goods, (fur) and leather items to Yugoslavia, and in turn will import medical supplies, raw materials for the shoe manufacturing industry, and hygienic necessities. [end recording]

In addition, Yugoslavia helps Mongolia augment her export and currency resources. In the current 5 years, ending in 1990, a leather goods factory and large hotel complex in Ulaanbaatar are to be constructed with technological and economic aid from Yugoslavia, Dza-reb said.

Party To Correct Agrarian 'Stagnation'
OW190057 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1715 GMT 18 Feb 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 February (MONTSAME)—In Mongolia, the sun rose today at 7.56 Ulaanbaatar time. This would have made no news were it not for the fact this sunrise ushered in the first day of the New Year of the Dragon according to the ancient lunar calendar.

"The golden sun is our father and the silvery moon is our mother" said the forefathers of today's Mongols, linking their nomadic life with the life of the firmament.

Today, on 18 February, the Mongols have got up early, before the morn set in, and, as tradition has it, have gone out of their dwellings to welcome the dawn of the spring and the sun rays lighting up the great steppes still covered with snow and the mountains sung in folk legends.

But the day before, great agitation continued late into the night throughout the country, in every family. It was the time of the New Year feast—right but with a limited consumption of sprits as tradition demands—the time of a family gathering.

The children were assigned a pleasant mission of delivering new year gifts to the neighbours and relatives and accumulating, in return, their share of presents of the occasion of "Tsagan Sar"—"the Milky Month" as is the name of the holiday in this country.

In the morning of the 18th of February, the rural population, having mounted their best steeds, have started a great movement: personal delivery of new year greetings to the grey-bearded veterans of the locality, to all relatives and neighbours and people known and unknown is a time-cherished ritual with the Mongols. The more people you congratulate during this day, the more people you treat to your snuff tobacco and

exchange your thoughts and observations with, the better for you and all your undertakings in the new year. That is why "Tsagaan Sar" is a holiday of human communication.

Nowadays, "Tsagaan Sar" is observed as the day of cooperated farmers. A whole cycle of agricultural works they have already coped with and now they are getting ready for the next: Very little time is left before they will hear at their farmsteads the voices of younglings, insistent but at the same time dear to the heart of every Mongol engaged from time immemorial in the gratifying labour of livestock breeding.

This year, the farms of the country plan to bear 9.2 million head of youngstock—significantly more than in the past one. This is only part of the huge contribution made by the herdsmen in the national economy.

There are 66.6 thousand herdsmen's families in Mongolia. They work at 255 agricultural cooperatives, tending to an average of 70 thousand head of different farm animals. One fifth of the total livestock population is owned by herdsmen and other agricultural workers themselves. Their earnings come from two reliable sources: the coop and the private heard. Therefore they are quite well-off, sparing no money for quality goods and services.

However, the accelerated economic development of the country in the last two decades has not been adequately coupled with vigorous social policies, which resulted in certain stagnation in the agrarian sector, particularly livestock breeding. This year will see strong efforts of the party and government aimed at rectifying this situation on the basis of the already accumulated economic and intellectual potential of a socialist society.

The new year and the ones to follow it promise much to the cooperated farmers. The 4th Plenum of the Central Committee of the ruling Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, held in December 1987, discussed exclusively agricultural issues and made a range of important decisions envisaging palpable improvement in the working and living conditions of the farming community. Further expansion of the cooperative democracy is taking place in the country and the mass media and the public as a whole have never been so closely attuned to the problems of the agrarian sector as they are today. This is what adds to the merrymaking which welcomes the new year according to the lunar calendar the Mongols borrowed, as scholars presume, from the ancient Babylon.

Briefs

January Industrial Statistics

Ulaanbaatar, 12 Feb (MONTSAME)—The Statistics Administration of the recently established MPR State Committee for Planning and Economy reports that in

January more than 230 of the country's production enterprises produced net products worth 211.3 million tugriks. This represents 99.7 percent of the plan figure. For the first time, the activity of each branch is evaluated by net output indexes. The enterprises were given the task of producing 36 types of goods. January tasks for manufacturing automobile trailers, sawn timber, prefabricated yurts, wall materials, and some other goods were not fulfilled. [Excerpt] *[Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 11 Feb 88 OW]*

North Korea

441st MAC Meeting Held on 23 February
SK230315 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0200 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] The 441st MAC meeting is being held now in Panmunjom upon the request of our side.

As is already known, on 10 February our side called on the U.S. side to hold a MAC meeting at 1100 on 15 February 1988. Because of the unjust maneuvers of the U.S. side, however, the 441st MAC meeting was delayed by no less than 8 days.

At the meeting, Major General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side, stated that in defiance of the strong protest and denunciation of our people and the peace-loving people of the world, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, are waging the criminal "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise after all. He continued:

As is already widely known to the world, we have made all efforts possible to prevent the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, guarantee a solid peace, and provide preconditions for peaceful reunification.

At the 431st MAC meeting held on 6 November 1985, our side proposed the question of both sides' restricting large-scale military exercises. The government of the republic announced that on its own initiative it would not conduct large-scale exercises beginning 1 February 1986. Since then, we have also set forth in succession the proposal for holding talks between the military authorities and the proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. Last year, we put forth the proposal for holding multinational disarmament talks for phased arms reduction and took the bold measure of unilaterally reducing military forces by 100,000.

In particular, we are making all sincere efforts to turn this year's situation on the Korean peninsula, which the people of the world are watching, in favor of peace and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Some time ago we put forth the proposal for holding a North-South joint conference to discuss the question of discontinuing large-scale military exercises—the "Team

Spirit" military exercise—the question of arranging multinational disarmament talks, and other pending issues, and sent a letter containing specific details to the South Korean side. This was also a clear expression of these sincere efforts.

However, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have answered our peaceful proposals and sincere efforts with daring to wage the "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise. This is a grave violation of peace in Korea and a vicious challenge to our peace proposal.

The senior member of our side noted that the "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise now being conducted in South Korea and its surrounding areas is an extremely dangerous full-scale war exercise and nuclear war exercise staged at the same time that the South Korean military fascist clique is frenziedly conducting the anti-DRPK maneuvers of aggression under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. He said that the "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise is a heinous provocation maneuver which will lead the tense situation on the Korean peninsula to the touch-and-go brink of a war and designed to lead the world into the calamity of a thermonuclear war.

He stressed that to ease tension and aspire for peace is the trend of the times and said that only the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique are committing the provocative "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise that gravely threatens the peace of Korea and the world, pursuing aggression and war maneuvers. He continued adding that despite the strong denunciation and rejection of our people and the world's peace-loving people, they staged the "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise this year again. He said this shows that the U.S. side is never interested in peace and the alleviation of tension in Korea but is only pursuing a policy of confrontation and war.

He recalled the act of provocation committed by the South Korean puppet army which fired large-caliber machinegun rounds at the guardpost of our side from the guardpost about 1,200 meters southwest of Military Demarcation Line [MDL] Marker No 0697 around 0820 on 19 February, and which, from around 1055 the following day, had dozens of its troops carrying large-caliber machineguns and automatic weapons take firing positions and hold their positions again at the same location.

He also recalled that prior to this, they fabricated and raved about the false incident of our side firing machinegun rounds from the guardpost of our side near MDL Marker No 0576 around 1845 on 17 February. He stressed that this shows how frenziedly and desperately the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique are seeking to artificially aggravate tension and confrontation.

Official Denounces 'Team Spirit'

SK230507 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0448 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] Kaesong February 23 (KCNA)—The 441st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission is now under way at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

The meeting has been put off for 8 days due to the unreasonable scheme of the U.S. side.

Major General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side, denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors for starting at last the criminal "Team Spirit 88" joint military rehearsal in defiance of the strong protests of the Korean and other peace-loving people of the world.

According to his statement, as is already widely known to the world, we have made all efforts to avert the danger of nuclear war and preserve a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and provide preconditions for its peaceful reunification.

Recently, we brought forward a proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference with the aim of discussing such pressing issues as discontinuing the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and other large-scale war games, arranging multinational disarmament talks, and sent to the South Korean side a letter containing the proposal in detail. This is a clear expression of our sincere efforts.

However, the U.S. imperialist aggressors answered our peace proposal and sincere efforts with the "Team Spirit 88" joint military rehearsal. This is not only a grave threat to peace in Korea but also a heinous challenge to our peace proposal.

This fully shows that the U.S. side is interested not even a modicum in peace and detente in Korea but is pursuing only the policy of confrontation and war.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists made shipments of their aggression forces in South Korea from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific for the "Team Spirit 88" joint military rehearsal only to render the situation strained, the senior member of our side described this as a direct infringement upon the preamble and paragraph 12 of the armistice agreement which prescribe that all hostilities and all acts of armed force in Korea are completely ceased, as a crude violation of paragraph 13 c and d of the armistice agreement which prescribe that the introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel, combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons and ammunition is ceased.

He strongly demanded the United States to immediately stop the "Team Spirit 88".

The meeting is going on.

Anniversary of Soviet Army, Navy Noted

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK231018 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1009 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] *Pyongyang* February 23 (KCNA)—The Korean people and People's Army officers and men, extending warm congratulations and militant greetings to the entire officers and men of the Soviet Army on the 70th anniversary of its founding, believe that they will discharge their lofty mission and role in their future struggle for increasing the defence capability and realizing the cause of socialism and peace, says NODONG SINMUN today.

Noting that the Soviet Army has remained loyal to the motherland and people and performed immortal exploits since its founding, the author of the article says in part:

The Soviet Army has constantly tempered itself and grown stronger and firmly defended the Soviet state and peace by carrying out the sacred cause of defending the gains of October and realizing peace and socialism.

Today the Soviet working people and Army are positively striving to implement the decisions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union under the leadership of the party.

The Korean people and People's Army are rejoiced over all successes made by the Soviet people and Army.

The peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union enjoys support from the world peace-loving people.

The Korean people firmly support the Soviet stand and efforts for nuclear disarmament and world peace and security and express firm solidarity with them.

Korea and the Soviet Union are close neighbours and peoples and armies of the two countries have long fought shoulder to shoulder on the common front against imperialism, closely supporting and cooperating with each other.

The Korean-Soviet friendship with its excellent tradition is daily developing in accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and in the spirit agreed upon at the meetings of the leaders of the two countries.

O Chin-u Sends Message

SK230601 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0533 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army Comrade O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Dmitriy T. Yazov, minister of defense of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the occasion of the 70th founding anniversary of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet.

The message says:

Over the past 70 years since they were founded by Lenin and the Bolshevik Party in the flames of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet Armed Forces have covered a proud road of struggle and performed imperishable feats which will shine forever in the history of the Soviet people's struggle.

Today the officers and men of the Soviet Armed Forces reliably guarantee by force of arms the struggle of the Soviet people to frustrate the nuclear war moves of the U.S.-led imperialists and defend world peace and security.

We are sincerely rejoiced over the successes made by the Soviet people and the officers and men of the Soviet Armed Forces, our revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class ally, in socialist and communist construction and in the work to strengthen the national defence power.

The message expresses the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and armies which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will strengthen and develop onto a new high stage in the spirit agreed upon at the historical meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries.

Rally Marks Anniversary

SK230535 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0510 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—A rally marking the 70th founding anniversary of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet was held in Pyongyang on February 22.

Addressing the rally, general of the Korean People's Army Kim Pong-yol said:

The Soviet Armed Forces which have covered a proud militant course full of victory and glory over the past 70 years have remained faithful to the idea of Lenin and the banner of October from the first days of the founding.

The might of the Soviet Armed Forces was fully demonstrated during the Second World War.

Today the Soviet Armed Forces have constantly strengthened their might through the drive to carry out the decisions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and fully prepared themselves to be invincible revolutionary ones capable of creditably discharging their mission under whatever circumstances. We warmly congratulate the fraternal Soviet people and armymen on their successes in the struggle to step up the socio-economic development of the country and increase the military potentials of the country.

The party and government of the Soviet Union, with a view to defending peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world against the aggression policy and new war provocation moves of the imperialists, set forth many peace proposals and initiatives including the proposal to realise nuclear disarmament, halt the militarisation of outer space and completely dismantle nuclear and chemical weapons till the end of the present century and the proposal to convert Asian-Pacific region into a denuclearized zone of peace and cooperation, and have striven hard to carry them into practice.

He expressed active support to the peaceful and constructive proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union.

Our party, government, people and army, he declared, will in the future, too, as in the past, firmly unite and fight hand in hand with the party, government, people and Army of the Soviet Union in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Pavel Doroshenko, acting military attache of the Soviet Embassy here, spoke next.

He recalled that the Soviet Armed Forces have honourably discharged their noble mission from the first days of the founding.

Pointing out that the U.S. Administration has intensified the actual moves for Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military bloc, he stated: To this end, the United States and the South Korean puppets are now staging the large-scale "Team Spirit 88" joint military exercises involving huge armed forces more than 200,000 strong.

He expressed satisfaction over the strengthening and developing traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

He went on: The Soviet visit of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in 1986 and his talks with Comrade Mikhail S. Gorbachev prove the aspirations to consolidate the multilateral cooperation between the Soviet-Korean parties and peoples and expand joint action in the struggle for peace and world security.

The Soviet Union fully supports the efforts of the DPRK to reunify the country independently and peacefully, force the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons out of South Korea and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free, peace zone.

He expressed solidarity with the new proposals put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song in his new year address, regarding them as for a durable peace and security in Korea.

The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a photo exposition on the 70th birthday of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet on February 22.

Yi Kun-mo Pays Official Visit to India

Arrives in New Delhi

SK200457 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0442 GMT 20 Feb 88

[Text] *Pyongyang* February 20 (KCNA)—Premier Yi Kun-mo of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and his party arrived in New Delhi on February 18 for a visit to the Republic of India.

A welcome function which was held in front of the presidential palace that day was attended by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

The Indian prime minister first inquired about the health of the great leader President Kim Il-song, shook hands with the premier and posed for a photograph with him.

The national anthems of our country and India were played at the welcome function.

Premier Yi Kun-mo reviewed a guard of honor.

At the end of the welcome function the premier made an arrival statement.

He expressed the belief that this visit would contribute to deepening understanding and further developing friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries and, furthermore, strengthening peace in Asia and solidarity and cooperation among the peoples of the countries of the region.

Meets Prime Minister Gandhi

SK210540 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0426 GMT 21 Feb 88

[Text] *Pyongyang* February 20 (KCNA)—Talks between DPRK Premier Yi Kun-mo and Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi were held in New Delhi on February 18.

The DPRK premier conveyed the greetings and personal letter of President Kim Il-song to the Indian prime minister.

He also forwarded the greetings of Comrade Kim Chong-il to him.

The Indian prime minister expressed deep thanks for this and asked him to convey his wholehearted greetings and best wishes to His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, and his excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader.

Noting that the relations between the two countries are developing in accord with the common goal and interests, he expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification. That day Premier Yi Kun-mo paid courtesy calls on President R. Venkataraman and Vice-President Shankar Dayal Sharma.

The premier and his entourage were invited to a banquet given by Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi in the evening.

In his speech the Indian prime minister said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a friendly Asian country that has close friendly relations with India. Noting that India supports the efforts of the DPRK for peace and security on the Korean peninsula, he stressed that the Korean question must be settled in a peaceful way without outside interference.

In his speech the premier of the Administration Council said that Korea and India are member states of the Non-Aligned Movement advancing hand in hand with each other for independence and sovereignty and peace and progress and that his visit to India marked a significant occasion in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

The government of the DPRK and the Korean people support peace proposals and initiatives of the Indian government including a proposal to convert the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and express firm solidarity with the Indian people in their struggle for building a non-violent world free from nuclear weapons, he stressed.

Meanwhile, the premier and his entourage presented a wreath at Mahatma Gandhi's tomb and visited Nehru Museum and Indira Gandhi Museum that day.

An agreement on developing trade and economic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of India was signed in New Delhi on February 17.

Returns on 21 February

SK220625 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0616 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Text] *Pyongyang* February 22 (KCNA)—Premier Yi Kun-mo of the DPRK Administration Council and his party returned home on February 21 after paying an official goodwill visit to the Republic of India on the invitation of the Indian Government.

They were met at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and other Korean officials, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indian Embassy here Atul Pandit and Chinese Ambassador Wen Yezhan to Korea.

The premier and his party left New Delhi on the same day.

They were invited to a luncheon given by Indian President R. Venkataraman on February 19.

Present there were Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the vice-president, the speaker of the house of the people and other officials.

The DPRK premier and his party visited Bangalore, the capital of Karnataka state, over February 19-20.

Carlucci's 'Malicious Vilification' Denounced
SK210831 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0823 GMT 21 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists should stop at once all the criminal moves against us and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along aggression forces and lethal weapons.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a signed commentary denouncing U.S. Secretary of Defence Carlucci's malicious vilification against the DPRK.

In a "report on defence" submitted to the Congress on February 18 he let out the hokum that the North is "continuing arms buildup" and "deploying troops in the forward area" for a "surprise attack" and jabbered that there is a danger of "terrorist operations on the part of the North to disrupt" the so called "political timetable" and the Olympics in South Korea. This cock and bull story is an intolerable vilification of our peaceloving policy and part of their base anti-communist, anti-DPRK smear campaign, the commentary says, and continues:

It was in pursuance of a sinister purpose that Carlucci dared to cry down us at the time when the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are resorting to an unprecedented anti-DPRK smear campaign in a bid to shift the blame for the KAL incident on to us. With such unending anti-DPRK smear campaign the U.S. imperialists seek to convince public of the "threat from the North" and the "danger of terrorism" persistently advertised by them to impair the international authority of our republic and check its influence. No anti-DPRK campaign reversing black and white will bring them anything.

Carlucci also carped on our sincere efforts for disarmament. By doing so, the U.S. imperialists are trying to justify their frantic war provocation moves against us.

We are watching with heightened vigilance the U.S. imperialists' reckless anti-DPRK smear campaign.

Daily Decries U.S. House Resolution
SK230513 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0457 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today accuses the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives of having recently adopted a "resolution" viciously charging us with the KAL incident.

In a signed commentary the paper says:

The "resolution" shows that the anti-DPRK smear campaign launched by the United States over the KAL incident is escalating. It is another hostile provocation and challenge to us.

The adoption of the "resolution" is not only a very arrogant and frantic intervention and a threat and blackmail. It fully reveals the brigandish nature and aggressive habit of U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction, international gendarme and prime mover of international terrorism.

The U.S. imperialists are making desperate efforts to shift the blame for the incident on to us at any cost. In pursuance of this aim the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets, at the bidding of the United States, brought up the KAL incident in the U.N. Security Council meeting so as to internationalise the anti-DPRK smear campaign over the incident and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives adopted the "resolution."

It is natural that truth cannot be covered by lies and lies are bound to be revealed by truth.

It is as clear as noonday that the "resolution" of the U.S. house will soon become an evidence indicting the criminal act of the U.S. reactionary ruling quarters.

The United States is, however, getting so feverish with provoking us with loud cries about the passenger plane incident, "human right situation" and "security of Olympics". It is to put into effect the ulterior Korean strategy of the U.S. imperialists, and their line of division and war.

If the United States think they can bring us to their knees with a preposterous and false propaganda, it is a big miscalculation. Such sophism does not work any time and anywhere. The time does not permit such brigandish behaviour.

We will return sanctions for the U.S. "sanctions" and retaliation for the "retaliation".

U.S.-Japan Exercise Part of 'Team Spirit'
SK200547 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0446 GMT 20 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today in signed commentaries denounce the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for staging a joint air force exercise in the whole area of Kyushu and a joint naval exercise in the waters off Oita Prefecture, Japan.

Recalling that the U.S.-Japan large-scale joint military exercises are to perfect the joint operation system to mount a surprise attack and first strike on the DPRK and other countries of the Asian region by nuclear weapons from the sky and sea and further enhance its capacity, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

What cannot be overlooked all the more is that these U.S.-Japan joint military exercises are timed to coincide with the "Team Spirit 88" rehearsal, a test nuclear war.

As the Japanese aggression forces do not directly participate in the "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal, the U.S. imperialists separately stage the U.S.-Japan joint military exercises every year. After all, the U.S.-Japan joint military exercises this time are being staged as part of the "Team Spirit 88".

The U.S.-Japan military exercises are heightening the tension on the Korean peninsula, endangering peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region and increasing the danger of nuclear war, in particular.

The Korean people and other peaceloving people of Asia are closely watching the dangerous moves of the players with fire.

A signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON warns that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries should look squarely at the trend of the time and halt at once their moves for aggression and war.

'Top Emergency Duty Order' in South Noted
SK231001 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0957 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u group issued "top emergency duty order" to police throughout South Korea on the threshold of the so-called "presidential inauguration", according to a radio report from Seoul.

According to it, police across South Korea threw a strict cordon in Seoul and all other parts of South Korea from 23 to 26 February.

Much upset by the struggle for nullifying the "elections" continued among the South Korean people, the traitor has mobilized a large number of police to put down the resistance of the people and stage the "inauguration ceremony" without difficulty.

Daily Denounces Chon Tu-hwan News Conference
SK231008 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0959 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—The traitor Chon Tu-hwan called a "press conference upon leaving office" a few days ago, at which he tried to whitewash and justify the never-to-be-condoned crimes he committed during his office against the nation. This is condemned by the press here today.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan described himself as "president who kept his promise" and talked as if the realization of single term office had carried tremendous significance in democratic development.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a fascist who seized power by dint of a military coup. He should have stepped down long ago as demanded by the people. It is outrageous for this guy to talk about "promise," "single term office" and the like.

At the press conference, he tried hard to advertise his "exploits" in "security," the economy and North-South relations, only to bring into bolder relief his dirty nature as a mean traitor, heinous fascist dictator and despicable separatist.

He has so far made no apology for the Kwangju blood-bath he carried out. He will be judged by the people and pay dearly for this crime even after his resignation as "president" and in his grave as well.

Referring to North-South relations, Chon Tu-hwan talked about "reunification" and the like. But he fully revealed his dark intention by saying that the North-South relations would be like "those between the East and the West of Germany" in the mid-1990s. This meant that the ulterior intention of his clique in North-South relations was to keep the nation divided forever by creating "two Koreas" in accordance with the aggressive demand of U.S. imperialism.

While having South Korea saddled with heavy burdens of debts, he talked about "growth" and told many other lies at the press conference.

In a nutshell, the press conference showed once again that Chon Tu-hwan is a heinous traitor, military dictator, war-monger and separatist.

Those who enforce a treacherous rule against the people as colonial stooges of the United States and Japan are short-lived and destined to be judged by history.

'Civilian' Nature of No's Cabinet Questioned
SK210827 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0817 GMT 21 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today comment on the list of puppet "cabinet choices" announced by the traitor No Tae-u on February 19.

Papers draw attention to the fact that all those who have been given by No key posts of the "administration" including the puppet ministers of foreign affairs, home affairs, finance and justice held the posts of "ministers and deputy ministers" or "National Assemblymen" under the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship and those in plain clothes are either chairmen of subsidized organisations or venal professors. A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN notes:

For all his gimmicks to paint his "government" as a "civilian one" No Tae-u cannot conceal the fact that it is a continuation and extension of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorial "regime".

The traitor No tried to soothe the opposition camp prattling as if he would offer a few "cabinet" posts to opposition parties and form a "coalition cabinet". But he abruptly changed his mind and plans to form the "cabinet" with his minions only, thus turning his back on opposition parties. By doing so, he revealed himself that all his "commitments" are sham and a tactic to cheat the people.

On the strength of the "new cabinet", a replica of the puppet administration under the Chon Tu-hwan "regime", the traitor No Tae-u is going to intensify the crackdown on the people by a harsh military rule internally and barter away the country and nation in subservience to the U.S. and Japanese masters externally and aggravate confrontation in the North-South relations and rush headlong toward division and war. In order to terminate the military government and establish a democratic government instead, the South Korean people should do away with such military gangsters as the traitor No Tae-u and turn out in the struggle against the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, their patrons.

The traitor No Tae-u must give up a foolish attempt to seize power and step down together with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

CPRF Views No's 'Illegal' Election Win
SK180456 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0428 GMT 20 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA)—The "election" of the traitor No Tae-u was entirely illegal and the out-and-out fake.

The traitor No Tae-u must stop running riot, obsessed by the greed for power and step down, as unanimously demanded by the South Korean people.

The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland stressed this in Information No. 438 issued on February 19 in connection with the fact that the South Korean political parties, organisations and all circles declared the nullification of the traitor No Tae-u's "election as president".

Noting that the "National Catholic Priests Corps for the Realization of Justice" and the "Catholic Watchdog Group for Fair Election" published statements declaring the "nullification" of the traitor No Tae-u's "election as president," the information said:

In spite of unprecedented fabulous fraudulent elections just 36 per cent of "votes for him" were rigged up. This means that the traitor No Tae-u failed in the "elections".

Today the South Korean people of all segments are disclosing the truth of the fraudulent election and proclaiming the nullification of the "election" of the traitor No Tae-u. This is entirely justifiable.

This notwithstanding, it is nonsensical, shameless and ridiculous that the traitor No Tae-u is reporting himself as "president."

Daily on Party's Nurturing of Revolutionaries
SK191123 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2115 GMT 11 Feb 88

[NODONG SINMUN 12 February special article: "Nurturing All Social Members Into Genuine Revolutionaries Is Our Party's Lofty Work"]

[Text] What constitutes an important part of our party's achievements is to have brilliantly realized the cause of educating all society members into communist men by wisely leading the ideological revolution, the work of remodeling men.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The achievements our party have attained through the ideological revolution are incomparably great.

Educating all the people into communist men is the most important task assigned to the party of the working class that builds socialism and communism.

As elucidated by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the work of remodeling men is basic in remaking nature, society, and men. Men, masters of nature and society, take charge of the work of reforming them. On however grand a scale the work of remaking nature and society is conducted, it is initiated from the work of remodeling men. Social development is, after all, decided by the level of men's ideological consciousness, culture, and technology.

To achieve social development, therefore, the work of remaking nature and society should be dynamically accelerated while giving firm priority to the work of reforming men. The wisdom of the leadership of the party of the working class that builds a socialist and communist society is precisely manifested by how powerfully the work of remaking nature and society is accelerated while adhering to the work of remodeling men as the basic work.

Having early on put forward the chuche-oriented revolutionary theory on capturing the ideological and material fortresses of communism, our party has wisely led the ideological revolution—the work of nurturing communist men. Particularly in the seventies and the eighties, great success was and has been registered in the work of nurturing communist men under the leadership of the party.

With extraordinary wisdom and outstanding leadership, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has clearly delineated goals for nurturing communist men and methods and tasks to attain them and has unfolded the history of a new turn in the work of remodeling men.

What is of particular significance is the publication of the work "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea." As a result of the publication of the work, the most correct guideline for nurturing communist men has been provided, our party's work of ideological education has become consistent with indoctrination in the chuche idea, and great success has been attained in educating all people into chuche-type communist men. Thus, our society has been more firmly consolidated into a single social and political living organ in which the popular masses share their destinies with the party and the leader in firm unity around them, and a great change has, indeed, been effected in men's ideological and spiritual traits. This—an incomparably proud success—is an immortal achievement our party has attained in building socialism and communism.

Above all, our party has comprehensively deepened and developed the work of educating communist men in conformity with the demands of the developing revolution, firmly guaranteeing inheritance in this work.

The work of nurturing all social members into communist men cannot be realized at a single stroke. Furthermore, it is very important to change all people into genuine revolutionaries as socialist construction further deepens and develops and as the generations of the revolution change.

In our country, the work of remodeling men—the work of nurturing communist men—has been consistently and successfully carried out under the leadership of the party. Over the past period, the work of remodeling men has been vigorously carried out and the ranks of communist men have been increased amid the flames of the three revolutions initiated by the all mobilization movement

to found the country, the competition movement to increase production, and the movement to obliterate illiteracy under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song after the liberation.

Because it is based on success attained over this historical course, the work of nurturing communist men, which is being vigorously accelerated amid the march of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea at present, is advancing along the straightest road.

In our country, the essence of the work of reforming men is to educate all people into chuche-oriented communist men who thoroughly live and work with the chuche idea as their world outlook. This lofty cause of nurturing chuche-oriented men was pioneered by the great leader.

Still today, after the revolution has advanced far, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is leading with confidence the work of remodeling men along the road of chuche—the road of educating chuche-oriented men. Our party has dynamically led the work of indoctrinating and remodeling all society members into chuche-type communist men by inheriting and developing the policy of revolutionizing the entire society and of making it working class-oriented—the policy set forth by the great leader. As a result, the work of remodeling men has been constantly deepened in our country.

Thanks to this leadership of the party, the achievements attained by the great leader in the work of nurturing communist men have been firmly defended and inherited, and the important task of educating communist men in conformity with the demands of the deepening and developing revolution and construction has been brilliantly discharged.

In particular, our party has registered great achievements in providing ideological and spiritual nutriment for educating chuche-oriented communist men.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: A revolutionary idea is not inherent, but should be grasped through steady study. We should bear deep in mind that only when we deeply study and grasp the immortal chuche idea created by the leader can we continue to make our political life shine, and we should steadily study the chuche idea.

A correct guideline of educating communist men should, above all, be presented to successfully carry out the work of remodeling men. In other words, what the traits of not only those who struggle for socialist and communist construction, but also those who will live in the future communist society are and how their ideological, theoretical, spiritual, and moral traits should be, should be correctly elucidated. In works published on 19 February and on 2 August 1974, the work "On the Chuche Idea," the work "Let Us Advance, Upholding the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," the work "On

Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea," and numerous other works, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clarified that the ideological and spiritual traits of chuche-oriented communist men lie in adopting the chuche idea as their world outlook and endless loyalty to the leader as their primary life. He gave scientific answers to all questions concerning the work of nurturing communist men. In particular, our party has extraordinarily developed and enriched the chuche idea, the world outlook of communist men. This is its particular achievement.

So long as the work of remodeling men is, in essence, reforming ideology, with as great an idea as the world outlook of the work of remodeling men being accelerated, is a basic factor that decides the qualitative level of the work of educating communist men and its success.

By further deepening and developing the chuche-oriented world outlook with men at the center and by profoundly clarifying the principle on the main force of revolution, our party has attained particular achievements in solving the question concerning a world outlook, a question that is of fundamental significance in remodeling communist men.

The main force of the revolution is the united body of the leader, the party, and the masses, and society develops and socialist and communist construction advances and wins victory based on this main force. If the people recognize this principle elucidated by our party, they stoutly fight in single-hearted unity around the party and the leader, always firmly trusting their party and leader and cherishing living and struggling under the party's leadership as their solid faith and as the demand of life.

Because principles on the chuche idea have been more profoundly delineated by our party, precious ideological and spiritual nutrients for nurturing party members and workers into genuine communist men with a revolutionary outlook on the world and the leader have been provided, and the work of remodeling men has been able to advance along the straight road.

Adhering to education in the chuche idea as indoctrination in the party's unitary idea, our party has effected a constant advance in nurturing chuche-oriented communist men.

The most important way to nurture communist men is, for all intents and purposes, revolutionary indoctrination. There is no more powerful way to nurture men into independent and creative revolutionaries than revolutionary education that leads and awakens men. For this reason, how the party adheres to the work of educating men and carries it out greatly decides success in the work of remodeling men.

Our party gives great significance to ideological indoctrination work in the ideological revolution, the work of remodeling men, and makes this indoctrination work

consistent with indoctrination in the chuche idea. Indoctrination in the chuche idea is the only ideological indoctrination work of our party that adopts the chuche idea as its guiding idea and nurtures chuche-oriented communist men as the goal of remodeling men. Also, our party believes that other types of ideological indoctrination should be consistent with education in the chuche idea.

Proceeding from this, our party has seen to it that all party organizations vigorously push ahead with all types of indoctrination—including indoctrination in the party's policy and socialist patriotism—by subordinating them to indoctrination in the chuche idea, which is aimed at enhancing the main force of the revolution.

As a result, indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is becoming in our country the work of preparing party members and workers to be genuine revolutionaries who advance in firm unity around the party and the leader by grasping well the historical root of the main force of the revolution and by reviving its tradition.

Also, class indoctrination work is being carried out in such a way that the masses can deeply recognize the working class-oriented nature of the main force of the revolution and enhance the main force of the revolution from the standpoint of the working class.

Thus, all types of ideological indoctrination conducted by our party are becoming mighty means that help the people completely possess the traits of and qualifications for being chuche-oriented and that make it possible to strengthen the main force of our revolution in an all-round way.

How wise our party's leadership in the work of remodeling men is also lies in actively accelerating the work of nurturing communist men through the politics of absolute trust in the people.

Success in the work of remodeling men is closely combined with what politics is practiced. Correct politics is a source for nurturing true men. One of the basic characteristics of our party's politics lies in that its politics are consistent with its absolute trust and warm love toward the popular masses. Through its politics, our party not only commands social development in a unified manner and most correctly solves problems that concern the revolution and construction, but also nurtures all social members into (?communist men) [words indistinct].

Based on the chuche idea, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il practices truly people-minded politics through which he thoroughly trusts the people and realizes their interests and demands. Our party is firmly convinced that when the popular masses are believed to be the main force and their revolutionary zeal and creative activity are aroused, there is nothing that cannot be done in the revolution and construction.

Proceeding from this, our party maintains its firm stand of embracing everyone and leading them to a communist society, gives all people from all classes and strata eternal life, and vigorously leads them to the single road of a rewarding revolution. As a result, the party's trust and love themselves become a source that educates the masses, and our party center becomes the great bosom of love in which all people are nurtured into revolutionaries.

The large unit of chuche-oriented communist men, who increase with every passing day in our country, is precisely the proud fruition of our party's trust, love, and energetic indoctrination.

By deeply recognizing these achievements and the greatness of the party, we should deeply cherish the pride and confidence of carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the party and more stoutly fight to consummate the chuche cause.

Kim Chong-il Teachings on Creativity Viewed
SK210429 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2124 GMT 16 Feb 88

[NODONG SINMUN 17 February special article: "Independent, Creative Stand Is Basic Stand and Method Which Should Be Adhered To in Activities of Perception and Practice"]

[Text] Our party, through energetic ideological and theoretical activities, is making the chuche idea further display its invincible vitality and attraction by deepening and developing it with new profound principles and creative theories.

Something that takes an important place among the precious theories of the chuche idea deepened and developed through the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's document "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea" is man-centered philosophical methodology.

The document has profoundly elucidated that an independent and creative stand is the man-centered view based on the philosophical principle which defines that man is the master of everything and decides everything. It is the basic stand and method that should be firmly adhered to in all activities of perception and practice.

Thus, the document has monolithically systematized the chuche philosophical methodology and has further developed and perfected the chuche philosophical outlook on the world.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, has noted: The chuche idea, by proceeding from the philosophical principle that man takes the position of master of the world and plays a decisive role in developing the world and shaping man's destiny, calls

for creative activities to place man at the center, to deal with everything independently, and to contribute to enhancing man's position and role.

This is precisely why that independent and creative stand is the basic stand and method that should be adhered to in all activities of perception and practice.

Establishing a correct philosophical methodology is fundamental to establishing a scientific and revolutionary outlook on the world. It is a basic guarantee for successfully conducting activities of perception and practice.

Accordingly, in the philosophical thinking of mankind, great interest has long been directed toward seeking a philosophical methodology.

Nonetheless, the question of a basic stand and method, which should be firmly adhered to for man's positive perception and practice—a most important question in a philosophical methodology—was never brought about or elucidated in the past.

The activities of perception and practice are those positively conducted by man. Accordingly, their success depends on man's outlook on the world. Adopting a materialistic stand or an idealistic stand, or using a dialectical method or a metaphysical method, are decided also by man's basic stand and method toward the world.

Therefore, elucidating the basic stand and method, which should be adhered to in activities of perception and practice, is essential to perfecting a philosophical methodology.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, in his document "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea," has elucidated a view and a stand, an independent and creative stand, of seeing the world with man at the center. It is based on the philosophical principle of the chuche idea that man is the master of everything and decides everything, and has defined this as a basic stand and method that should be adhered to in activities of perception and practice. This is clear elucidation of the man-centered philosophical methodology based on the position and role of man as the master of the world.

The man-centered philosophical methodology sees the world with man at the center, not merely with views on its origin and movement.

This is a view and a stand that sees the world through the wisdom of man, who makes the world further serve him according to his interest as the master of the world.

This is also a view and a stand that deals with the change and development of the world according to the role of man, who changes the world in his favor based on his activities as the reformer of the world.

Man should take and play the role of master in activities of perception and practice, since he is the master of everything and decides everything. To take the position of master, man should exercise his rights as master and should assume his responsibilities as master.

The master of the world means a ruler who makes everything in the world serve his interests. The position of man as the master of the world can be taken and defended only when man makes the world serve his interests by his own effort.

Here, man's interests mean the interests of man as a social being that tries to live a free life as master of the world and his own destiny by overcoming the yoke of nature and the subjugation of society.

Man's interests can be protected and realized only by his own effort. Therefore, to exercise the master's rights, man should independently judge and settle things in activities of perception and practice according to his interests and, to assume the master's responsibilities, he should settle everything by his own effort.

The embodiment of this stand intended to defend the position of master of the world is precisely an independent stand. To play the role of master, man should fully display his creative abilities. The role of master of the world means a role of changing the world objectively and consciously.

For his survival and development, man actively changes nature and society by grasping and exploiting inevitability in development of the world.

The world is boundlessly diverse and ceaselessly changes and develops. The targets of man's perception and practice ceaselessly change, and environments and conditions also change according to time and area. Therefore, man cannot change the world if he fails to display his creative abilities.

Accordingly, to play his role as master of the world, man should settle things according to their nature and specific conditions by displaying his creative wisdom and effort. The embodiment of this stand intended to play the role of master is precisely a creative stand.

The independent and creative stand that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has elucidated in his document is, above all, a most scientific philosophical methodology that agrees with the essential nature of the course of activities of perception and practice.

Activities of perception and practice are the course over which man actively functions in the world and the course over which he grasps the nature of the world and the truth of inevitability according to his demands and interests and changes the world by exploiting them.

Accordingly, activities of perception and practice are supposed to be independent and creative. In activities of perception and practice, goals are set, targets are selected, ways and means are chosen, and man struggles to realize them. This is an independent and creative course.

All activities of perception and practice are conducted to realize independent demands to control and change the world. At the same time, in activities of perception and practice, the value of things is assessed with independent demands and interests as a yardstick and, based on this, the targets of perception and change and directions and ways are adopted.

Assessing the value of things correctly is a precondition to correctly conducting activities of perception and practice.

Whether things are useful for man and the extent of their usefulness should be judged. Only then can a decision be made as to whether they are adopted as targets of perception and change, and how activities of perception and change would be conducted.

The profits of man are the only standard for evaluating the value of the phenomenon of objects. The most precious thing in the world is man; nothing in the world is more precious than the profits of man.

All things in the world retain value only when they serve man and their value is evaluated by the degree of their service to man.

Achievements in consciousness and practical activities are to be evaluated according to how greatly they contribute to the independent life of man. Furthermore, consciousness and practical activities can be carried out only by man himself. The work of making man the genuine master of the world, freeing him from the restrictions of nature and social subjection and of reforming the world to be a world for himself, can be carried out only by man.

The independent position corresponds to consciousness and practical activities that consistently have an independent nature. All consciousness and practical activities are a course of creation. They are a course of creative speculation in seeking the truth, which has not been known to the people, and to discover new concepts, rules, and principles. They are a course of eliminating what is outdated and of creating what is new.

Thus, the creative position is a position that corresponds to the characteristic nature of the course of consciousness and practical activities that have creative nature. Therefore, this is a most scientific methodology.

The independent position and creative position elucidated by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his document are a most revolutionary philosophical methodology.

Consciousness and practical activities are the independent, creative and conscious activities of man and their successes depend on how highly the independence, creativity, and consciousness of man are demonstrated.

The revolutionary nature in methodology depends on how firmly it safeguards the independent demands of man and how highly it enhances his creative role. The methodology that enables man to highly display the independence, creativity, and consciousness with awareness of being the master is a most revolutionary methodology for consciousness and practical activities.

When man has the awareness of being master of the world and destiny, he can highly demonstrate independence, creativity, and consciousness in realizing and reforming the world. The independent position and creative position are based on the position and the role of man as master of the world. They are a methodology that enables man to safeguard the rights as master and to fulfill his responsibility and role.

Therefore, these positions make man have lofty awareness of being master of the world and destiny and enable man to realize and reform the world independently, creatively, and consciously.

The revolutionary nature of the independent position and the creative position is that they are thoroughly a working class position and method. The working class is a most independent class which not only liberates itself by its own strength, but also totally realizes the independence of the working masses and the people. It is a most revolutionary class that builds the ideal society of mankind.

The revolutionary nature of the independent position and creative position ensures the scientific nature in consciousness and practical activities. Only when one stands at a predestined position to basically reform the world to be for man can he have sincere interests in scientifically elucidating the essence of the world and the objective inevitability of change and development of the world, as well as the method of reforming and dominating the world. Thus, he can make active efforts for this.

The independent and creative position are the positions and method that enable man to highly demonstrate his independence, creativity, and awareness in his consciousness and practical activities. Therefore, when one depends on such positions and method, he can obtain deep knowledge about the objective and about the method of reform and can successfully reform such an objective.

The scientific elucidation made by the document "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea" about the independent position and the creative position is of great theoretical and practical significance. Thanks to elucidation of the independent position and the creative position, the basic position, the basic method and the

man-centered philosophical methodology that one should consistently maintain in realizing and reforming the world for the first time in history were firmly established and a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon that firmly ensure success in activities of man as the ruler and reformist of the world was provided.

Deeply studying and understanding the theory on the independent position and the creative position elucidated by the document, we should actively embody this theory in all consciousness and practical activities. Thus, we should more vigorously accelerate our revolution and construction.

Daily Discusses Loyalty, Basic Chuche Idea
SK190623 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2115 GMT 10 Feb 88

[NODONG SINMUN 11 February special article: "Conducting Indoctrination in Loyalty in Combination With the Basic Principle of the Chuche Idea Is Its Principal Requirement"]

[Text] Today, the cause of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea under the leadership of the party is being successfully carried out in our country. The ideological and spiritual traits of party members and the working people have changed, cohesion and unity of the party and the revolutionary ranks have been consolidated and developed, and constant changes are being effected in economic and cultural construction.

All successes attained in our revolution and construction cannot be contemplated apart from the leadership of our party which has firmly grasped and constantly deepened indoctrination in the chuche idea.

In his document "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea," the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, inculcating that all forms of ideological indoctrination are precisely indoctrination in the chuche idea, elucidated the task of conducting all forms of ideological indoctrination work, including indoctrination in loyalty, in combination with indoctrination in the chuche idea. This constitutes a guideline that makes it possible to deepen and develop our party's ideological work according to correct principles and direction, and that makes it possible for ideological indoctrination to truly contribute to carrying out the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and, secretary, of the party Central Committee, has indicated: All forms of ideological indoctrination, including indoctrination in loyalty, should be conducted in combination with the basic principle of the chuche idea.

Indoctrination in loyalty is ideological work of inculcating party members and the working people to cherish in their hearts, loyalty to the party and the leader as their

revolutionary faith and duty. In other words, indoctrination in loyalty is indoctrination work inculcating party members and the working people so that they should hold the leader of the revolution in high esteem and should faithfully uphold and follow the party and the leader in all sincerity while entrusting their destinies to the party and the leader.

Indoctrination in loyalty is an important form of indoctrination in the *chuche* idea. Indoctrination in loyalty should be conducted in combination with the basic principle of the *chuche* idea. This is not only the requirement of indoctrination in loyalty itself, but also constitutes a factor that guarantees success in indoctrination in loyalty.

Our party's policy of conducting indoctrination in loyalty in combination with the basic principle of the *chuche* idea has displayed great vitality. Reality shows that the depth and width of indoctrination in loyalty and its results depend on how it is conducted in a substantial manner in combination with the basic principle of the *chuche* idea.

Conducting indoctrination in loyalty in combination with the basic principle of the *chuche* idea leads party members and the working people to firmly establish a revolutionary outlook on the leader. As taught by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, cherishing loyalty to the leader as one's revolutionary faith means to establish his revolutionary outlook on the leader. Therefore, the most important purpose of indoctrination in loyalty is to lead party members and the working people to correctly establish their revolutionary outlook on the leader.

To establish a revolutionary outlook on the leader, it is imperative to deeply master the greatness of the leader through indoctrination and practical struggle. At the same time, it is imperative to correctly understand the position and role of the leader in the course of the revolution, because a revolutionary outlook on the leader is a correct stand and viewpoint toward the leader which has been formed based on scientific understanding of and historic experience in the leader's leading role in the development of history and the revolutionary struggle.

The *chuche* idea is a revolutionary doctrine that elucidates the principle of revolutionary outlook on the leader. In particular, the theory on the subject of the revolution elucidated in the document "On Some Problems of Education in the *Chuche* Idea" has fundamental significance in establishing a revolutionary outlook on the leader. The document theoretically explains the basic principle of a revolutionary outlook on the leader.

The *chuche* idea inculcates that man occupies the position of the master of the world and that he plays the decisive and leading role in reforming, changing, and developing the world.

Men, the popular masses, are the masters of their destinies and possess strength that can pioneer their destinies. The principle and dispositions of the *chuche* idea proceed from this and are based on this.

The popular masses are the subject of history. However, they cannot always become the independent subject of history. Only when they are firmly united as one ideology and as one organization under the leadership of the party and the leader can the popular masses pioneer their destinies independently and creatively.

The independent subject of history, the subject of the revolution, is the unified body of the leader, the party, and the masses. The leader in the social and political organism formed by the unity of the leader, the party, and the masses is the supreme brain and center of the social and political organism.

The leader represents the will and desire of the working masses and integrates the independent aspiration and demands of the popular masses. The leader also analyzes and sums up the independent demands and interests of the popular masses and integrates them into one.

In this sense, the leader's will and desire are precisely the will and desire of the popular masses. The popular masses' aspirations and demands are precisely the leader's will. The leader is also the center that moves social and political groups in a unified manner.

Men consolidate ties with the leader and glorify their social and political lives by participating in party organizations, the pivot of independent social and political organisms; and their organizational and ideological lives as members of social and political organizations led by the party. The parent body of an individual's life is the life of the social and political group. All relations in social and political organisms are formed with the leader as the center. The leader of a group represents the life of that group. Therefore, loyalty to the leader is absolute and unconditional. This is precisely the important content of the theory on the position and role of the leader, that is, the principle of loyalty to the leader, that has been elucidated by the *chuche* idea.

Thus, the *chuche* idea not only gives correct explanation to the subject of the revolution, but also inculcates that the popular masses should be loyal to their leader in order to play the role as the subject of the revolution.

By conducting indoctrination in loyalty in combination with the basic principle of the *chuche* idea, our party organizations of all levels and party propaganda functionaries have led party members and the working people to firmly establish a revolutionary outlook on the leader and to highly display infinite loyalty to the party and the leader.

Conducting indoctrination in loyalty in combination with the basic principle of the *chuche* idea also leads the entire party and the whole society to thoroughly establish the ideological system of *chuche*. The *chuche* idea is the unitary ideology of our party. Only the ideological system of *chuche* can exist in our party. No other ideological systems can exist in it.

Firmly establishing the ideological system of *chuche* is precisely the basic principle of building our party, the *chuche* type revolutionary party. Establishing the ideological system of *chuche* is to dye the entire party with one ideology, the *chuche* idea. Based on this, unitary leadership is ensured. Above all, it is important here to realize ideological dyeing. Only when it is based on ideological dyeing can the party firmly realize its unitary leadership. Only when its unitary leadership is guaranteed can the party smoothly carry out the function and role as the leading political organization.

Modeling the party and the revolutionary ranks after the *chuche* idea can be successfully realized only when indoctrination in loyalty is deepened in combination with the basic principle of the *chuche* idea. The important purpose of indoctrination in loyalty is to establish the ideological system of *chuche* in the entire party and the whole society.

Indoctrination in loyalty has actively contributed to our party's work of fostering party members and the working people to become genuine communist revolutionaries of *chuche* type who are infinitely loyal to the great leader and the party center. The character of indoctrination in loyalty itself demands that indoctrination in loyalty be conducted in combination with the basic principle of the *chuche* idea. By so doing, it is possible to firmly arm party members and the working people with the *chuche* idea and to lead them to think, act, and struggle according to the demands of the *chuche* idea. Thus, we can successfully carry out the work of dyeing the entire party with the *chuche* idea.

Communist revolutionaries, who in their hearts cherish loyalty to the leader as faith and duty, have the firm revolutionary faith to share their destinies with the party which has the leader as the center. They accept the great leader's teachings and the party's policy as the loftiest requirement of life and as glory and joy, rather than as a sort of order or duty, and thoroughly implement them by devoting their all. At the same time, they resolutely safeguard and defend the party and the leader at any time and at any place and firmly follow and uphold their leader, their party, and their fatherland to the end.

For those who have firmly mastered the basic principle of the *chuche* idea, this loyalty to the party and the leader becomes a most pure and true one and a most firm and eternal one. The *chuche* idea is the ideological source that makes it possible for party members and the working people not only to possess ideological and spiritual

traits and abilities that they should possess as communist revolutionaries, but also to be infinitely loyal to the sacred cause of achieving independence of the popular masses.

When we fail to deeply master the *chuche* idea which gives ideological and spiritual food to communist revolutionaries and which leads them to faithfully struggle on the road led by the party and the leader, we cannot lead a rewarding life nor can we contribute to the revolutionary cause.

Reality proves that indoctrination in loyalty makes it possible to foster party members and the working people to become genuine communist revolutionaries and to firmly establish the ideological system of *chuche* in the entire party and the whole society.

Today, our revolution has entered the high stage of dyeing the whole society with the *chuche* idea. Deepening indoctrination in loyalty to the party and the leader in conformity with the demands of the developing revolution is an important task that should be firmly grasped in the party's ideological work.

Loyalty to the party and the leader is a basic problem which determines success of the revolutionary struggle of the working class. As our party has vigorously grasped and carried out indoctrination in loyalty to the party and the leader, loyalty to the great leader and the party has been highly enhanced among party members and the working people. Based on this, cohesion and unity of the party have also been firmly deepened. Based on this success, we should strengthen indoctrination in loyalty.

The document "On Some Problems of Education in the *Chuche* Idea" is a precious textbook for indoctrination in loyalty. The document contains the deep principles and propositions of the *chuche* idea. It elucidates how to extensively master the greatness of the party and the leader. Therefore, strengthening the study of the document is a method to conduct indoctrination in loyalty in combination with the basic principle of *chuche*.

It is important to extensively study the principle of the *chuche* idea and, in particular, to deeply grasp and understand the theory on the subject of the revolution. Thoroughly mastering the greatness of the leader is a requirement for deeply cherishing loyalty to the leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and, secretary, of the party Central Committee, has indicated: To cherish loyalty to the party and the leader as a revolutionary duty, it is imperative to deeply realize the greatness of the leader and the party.

Our people's boundless respect and reverence of the respected and beloved leader and our party are lofty ideological emotions which come from their deep realization of the greatness of the leader and the party. This is why great efforts should be directed toward indoctrination in the greatness of the leader and the party.

Indoctrination in the greatness of the party and the leader should concentrate its basis on inculcating the greatness of the ideology and theory of the party and the leader, the greatness of the leadership of the party and the leader, and the greatness of the ideological and spiritual traits of the party and the leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the great ideologist and theorist who created the immortal *chuche* idea. He is the great politician who is wisely leading our people to the unexplored road of socialist and communist construction. It was none other than the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who regained our divested country in the gloomy period of the Japanese imperialist domination, who defeated the U.S. imperialists—who were proud of being most powerful in the world—and who led our country to highly display the glory of *chollima* Korea.

Progressive people in numerous countries of the world highly respect the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and learn and follow the leader's revolutionary ideology, the *chuche* idea.

By deeply inculcating the greatness of the respected and beloved leader, the greatness of our party, and their revolutionary achievements among party members and the working people, party organizations should lead them not only to deeply cherish in their hearts the pride and honor of carrying out the revolution, holding in high esteem the great leader and under the guidance of the party center, but also to devote their all to the revolutionary cause of *chuche*.

The true way to consolidate the party organizationally and ideologically and to more firmly build the entire party and the whole society into unitary ranks of loyalty which breathe and move according to the ideological will of the party and the leader lies precisely in extensively and deeply conducting indoctrination in loyalty in combination with the principle of the *chuche* idea.

South Korea

KAL To Establish Flight Route Over PRC
SK230952 Seoul YONHAP in English
0943 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 (YONHAP)—Korean Air (KAL), South Korea's national flag-carrier, will fly a new air route over China's airspace around the time of the 1988 Seoul Olympics, slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2, a daily newspaper reported Tuesday.

Quoting KAL sources, the CHUNGANG ILBO reported that the projected air route will be opened during the first half of this year at the earliest, or around the Olympic period.

Meanwhile, a KAL spokesman denied the report saying there is no such plan. South Korea and China have no diplomatic relations.

The newspaper said that a tentative agreement has been reached between Korean Air and Chinese authorities on opening the air route which would shorten flights from Seoul to the Middle East and from Seoul to Europe by a range of 30 minutes to one and a half hours.

KAL has suggested two air routes passing over Chinese territory—the first route to enter Chinese airspace from Hong Kong and the second from Shanghai. Both routes would pass over the southern Chinese city of Kunming on the way to Karachi, Pakistan, the report said.

Korean Air will pay fees to China for the right to pass over Chinese territorial airspace, it added.

The paper also said that China has already opened both routes to foreign airlines, including Japan Air Lines and Cathay Pacific Airlines.

Currently, KAL flies an indirect route off the southern coast of China via Bangkok.

Spokesman on Plans for No-Takeshita Meeting
SK200750 Seoul YONHAP in English
0744 GMT 20 Feb 88

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 20 (YONHAP)—South Korean President-elect No Tae-u and Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will hold a summit meeting here next week, a spokesman for No's inauguration preparatory committee said Saturday.

The two leaders will meet at Chongwadae, the presidential residence, on Feb. 25 after Takeshita attends No's inauguration ceremony.

High on the agenda will be No's possible visit to Japan and the resumption of annual Korean-Japanese ministerial meeting, the spokesman said.

The two leaders are also expected to discuss ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation in ushering in the Pacific era, to redress the chronic trade imbalance lop-sidedly favoring Japan and to enhance the legal status of Korean residents in Japan.

JSP Recognizes 'Legitimacy' of Government
SK210035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Feb 88 p 2

[By correspondent Chong Hun]

[Text] Tokyo—The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) is seeking to get closer to the Republic of Korea by recognizing the legitimacy of the ROK government, in a reverse of a long-held position.

Tsuruo Yamaguchi, secretary general of the Japan's major opposition party, said in a news conference Friday, "We do not deny the legitimacy of South Korea."

The JSP has pursued a pro-Pyongyang policy, raising objections to the Korea-Japan treaty which declared South Korea the sole legitimate government on the Korean peninsula.

The unrealistic pro-Pyongyang platform has driven the JSP into a corner. To restore popularity, the party seeks a visit by party chairwoman Takako Doi to South Korea.

Attempt at Beef Accord With U.S. Fails
SK230109 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Feb 88 p 6

[Text] Korea and the United States have failed to find settlements on the issue of beef imports, in a Geneva meeting held on Feb. 19-20, only agreeing to continue the bilateral talks.

According to reports by a Korean delegation to Geneva, the two sides, with no concrete conclusion on the knotty issue, turned over to the next round of the meeting the hot subjects concerning the timing and scope of the Korean beef market opening.

They were reported to discuss the legal matters in connection with the Korea's suspension of beef imports which the U.S. side argued violated the GATT regulations.

Led by Chong Kyong-il, consul general to Geneva, the seven-member Korean delegation met U.S. counterparts to settle the beef issue which was brought by the United States to the GATT earlier.

In the meeting, the United States called on Korea to resume the beef imports at the earliest possible date, arguing that Korean measure of suspending the beef imports was contradictory to a GATT regulation which stipulates the immediate notification of the measure to other countries.

The United States also insisted that Korea also violated the GATT regulations banning the unilateral restriction of imports or exports.

But Korea retorted that its "temporary" suspension of the beef imports was "inevitable" measure, aimed at solving the beef oversupply in the domestic market, reports said.

Korean delegates, defending the legitimacy of the measure, reportedly asserted that extra regulations of the GATT sections 11 and 18 permit the import restrictions to protect the balance of international payments.

Korean side, in particular, explained that Korean beef cattle farmers suffered serious property damages since what it called "beef price crisis" in 1983 and even now the beef price has yet to be stabilized.

The two sides have agreed to continue the discussion in the next talks of which time is to be decided later.

Meanwhile, the United States Trade Representative [USTR] reportedly investigate whether to accept the suit which the American Meat Institute filed on Feb. 15 with the U.S.T.R. a petition protesting Korean ban on the beef imports. [as published]

Trade Package Aimed at 'Cooling' U.S. Pressure
SK230130 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Feb 88 p 6

["News in Review" column by economic editor Yu Chin-su: "Exports Defy Disputes To Record Flying Start for This Year"]

[Text] The nation's exports have got off to a speedy start this year—faster than expected—seemingly indifferent to Korea's ever-worsening trade disputes with the United States and other advanced countries.

Exports for January jumped 37.8 percent over the 1987 mark. Arrival of letters of credit, a harbinger of external trade a few months ahead, also soared 38.4 percent last month.

Last year, Korea raked in about \$9.8 billion in current account surplus—\$7.7 billion in trade and \$2.1 billion in invisible trade including tourism. The \$9.8 billion far exceeded the originally targeted \$6 billion.

The nation will have to trim the trade surplus of \$7.7 billion last year to \$4.5 billion and non-trade surplus from \$2.1 billion to \$1.5 billion this year in order to achieve the \$6 billion current account surplus targeted by the government for this year.

The current accounted surplus will rip through the goal of \$6 billion to far surpass the \$10 billion mark by the end of this year to judge from the way things are going unless measures are taken to curtail it.

In efforts to ease trade friction and curb inflation, the government announced last week a "surplus-management" package.

The package called for liberalization of the import of 145 items including compact cars beginning in April, three months ahead of schedule and abolition of the "import monitoring" system starting March 1, four months earlier than originally planned.

The package also eases foreign exchange control. From next month, individuals will be allowed to hold as much as \$5,000, free from control of holding foreign currency, and the ceilings of foreign currency held by insurance and securities companies will rise. At the same time, up to \$10,000 worth of current invisible payments for handling charges and services fees and imports of books will be also freed from reports to the government.

Under the program to cut the trade surplus, the government also decided to reduce tariffs on 436 items including cosmetics, farm chemicals, computers and passenger cars, effective next month.

With the measures taken, the rate of import liberalization will climb by 1.9 percentage points from April 1 over the previous year. The rate is 0.2 percentage points up from the original projection.

The overall measures were aimed at cooling down the ever-intensifying U.S. pressure to open the domestic market wider to American products. Some critics put it: "The measures were not for reasonable control of the rising surplus to promote the efficiency of the national economy, but for the purpose of trade diplomacy toward the industrialized countries."

The government steps will encourage imports of foreign commodities to decrease trade surplus, helping lead to a drastic cut in current account surplus this year.

However, a rising concern is whether the government package can efficiently dilute the strong U.S. pressure to completely open the local market to American farm products and to depreciate the Korean won currency against the U.S. dollar at a faster pace.

Up to now, the economic superpower has been getting tough with Korea in terms of trade relations. The economic giant is threatening its weaker trading counterpart with trade retaliation. Neglecting Korea's concessions, the United States is menacing Korea in an attempt to open its markets to an ever-growing list of commodities and services including cigarettes, beef, insurance and farm products.

Washington has been threatened [as published] to wield its great weapon, Section 301 of the Trade Act under which Washington can punish any country with closed markets by banning exports of the same value of the potential lost sales.

In bilateral trade negotiations with the United States, government officials said, the Korean side had made great concessions. But "they're far from getting reciprocal response from the American side," said the officials.

The nation advanced its timetable for imports by raising the import liberalization rate to 95.5 percent in an effort to appease the anger of its giant trade partner.

But U.S. interest is not in the import liberalization rate but in bilateral trade balance and what items Korea can buy without trade barriers.

The slowing down in exports and an increase in imports will not contribute to easing trade friction between the two countries.

The government is required to follow up to help its package plan cut the increasing trade surplus with the United States.

The government is also required to cut the surplus in order to stabilize the national economy. The economy is in serious trouble because of excessive liquidity mainly arising from the current account surplus. The massive idle money has stimulated intensive investments in real estate and the stock market. It has fanned rampant inflationary fears, threatening to jolt the erstwhile strong economy to its base.

Trade Minister To Promote National Economy
SK200149 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Feb 88 p 6

[Special article "Figure in Focus" by staff reporter Choe Won-sok: "Continuing Economic Development Vital Task of Sixth Republic: Na"]

[Text] "The most important task of the Sixth Republic is to buttress political stability based on the continuous development of the national economy," said Trade-Industry Minister Na Ung-pae who was designated deputy premier-economic planning minister yesterday.

He emphasized that the Sixth Republic should also endeavor to promote the national economy to those of advanced countries in the near future.

In a meeting with the press at his office of the Trade-Industry Ministry soon after his designation as the nation's chief economic policy maker, the minister said that he was profoundly surprised by his unexpected appointment.

"I feel great responsibility as I take the top position of an economic team of the new government at the important time, politically and economically," the deputy premier-economic planning minister designate said.

His designation as the nation's chief economic policy maker not only surprised him but also political and economic circles because he was not on the list of candidates.

However, it is generally expected that his profound insight of and knowledge about the national economy, which he had acquired while serving as trade-industry minister and finance minister, has helped him be appointed as the nation's chief economic policy maker.

Even Na, a native of Seoul born in 1934, himself acknowledged his big surprise over his appointment as deputy premier-economic planning minister, saying that he was only informed of his designation Sunday afternoon when he was golfing with his alumni of Taejon High School in the capital city of Taejon, Chungchongnam-do.

During the meeting with the press, he said that he would reveal his economic policy as the nation's chief economic policy maker after the new government is inaugurated. The new government will be inaugurated on Feb. 25 when No Tae-u is sworn in as president of the Sixth Republic.

Na refused to elaborate on how he would tackle the current problems of the national economy such as price stabilization, economic democratization, management of the current account surplus, income distribution and external trade frictions.

Instead, he said that he would strive to reflect all opinions of his economic team in carrying out the government policy.

A graduate of the Commerce College of Seoul National University in 1957, majoring in economics, he jokingly said that he would carry out the economic policy in his "own way."

He is notable for his outspokenness and candidness in sorting out and implementing the government economic policy.

Na, who earned a doctor degree in business management at the University of California in 1968, is also well known for his good command of English, which has served as a good weapon in his trade negotiations with the United States.

He stressed that it is important to reflect the opinions of the general public in the implementation of the national economic policy through open dialog with them, in addition to sufficient consultations with the government economic team.

He called upon the press not to hastily conjecture that his deeds and theories which he have taken as the trade-industry minister would be same when he takes the post

of deputy premier and economic planning minister, indicating that his policy and opinions as the nation's chief policy maker would be different.

He said that he is deeply satisfied with the formation of his economic team.

He started his social career in 1957 when he joined the Bank of Korea.

Since then, he has proven his versatile talents in the political, economic and academic fields.

He once taught economics at Seoul National University during 1962 and 1973, and served as president of Haitai confectionery and chairman of Hankuk Tire.

In 1981, he was elected to the National Assembly on a proportional seat of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and in 1981, was named finance minister.

He also briefly served as president of Aju University between 1982 and 1985, and was again elected to the 12th National Assembly on a proportional seat of the DJP.

He authored many publications including "Analysis of the Korean Price Structure" and "Strategies of Business Management in the 1970s."

He likes to play golf and sing popular Korean and foreign songs.

Favors Business Autonomy

SK200202 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
20 Feb 88 p 6

[Text] The government should refrain from heavy-handed intervention in corporate entrepreneurship to ensure full autonomy for businesses in the era of a civilian-led economic system, An Pyong-wha, who was designated minister of trade and industry, said yesterday.

Meeting the press upon arrival at Kimpo International Airport from an overseas trip, businessman-turned minister An, now president of the Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Co. (KHIC) noted, "The government's role in economic management should be curbed as much as possible."

"The government-initiated economic measures, adopted in the era of a growth-first economic policy could be a risky course as it would work to hamper free entrepreneurship," he stressed.

Asked about the future course of his trade policy, An gave no details, only saying that he will follow the policy of his predecessor.

"Personally," he added, "I have often joined the trade negotiating team. However, I am yet to form a global trade policy. I need more time." On the impression of his appointment, the 57-year-old An said, "The fact of my being named trade minister has come as a surprise even to me."

"I have never dreamed of becoming a minister. I was first notified of my designation while on a one-day stopover in Tokyo on my way home," he said.

"I feel great responsibility for my new public career. I have had no experience yet in officialdom," he said.

An majored in English literature at Seoul National University (SNU) and served as an interpreter officer during his military service.

He started his public career at Kyonggi High School as an English teacher in 1959 and was transferred to the Korea tungsten Mining Co. in 1961 and again to the Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO) in 1968.

Shortly before being named president of the KHIC in July 1987, he served as president of POSCO.

An continued to say, "I think that trade policy must have flexibility to adjust itself to fastly changing international economic milieu."

Healthy relations between labor and management will hold the key to the sound development of the nation's industry, he also pointed out.

"We experienced as series of labor strikes last summer, adversely affecting the nation's entire economy," he said.

"Accordingly," he went on, "we know well of the many side-effects from the labor disturbances."

"Both laborers and managers alike are aware of the fact. I expect that there will be no severe labor-management friction this year," he added.

"I will guarantee full-fledged autonomy to my ministry officials in executing the business," he emphasized.

2,000 College Students Protest Against No
SK230341 Seoul YONHAP in English
0322 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 (YONHAP)—Nearly 2,000 college students across the nation staged street and sit-in demonstrations Monday protesting the scheduled inauguration of No Tae-u as South Korea's president on Thursday.

With a week to go before the beginning of the spring semester at Korea's colleges and universities, the students shouted out against No and his partisans and threw

stones and firebombs at riot police in Seoul and six other cities, including Kwangju and Pusan, political bases of opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, respectively.

The demonstrators claimed that South Korea's presidential election last year was manipulated and declared that the results of the Dec. 16 election were invalid.

No Tae-u of the ruling Democratic Justice Party won the Dec. 16 election, Korea's first direct presidential election in 16 years, defeating runner-up Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party and Kim Tae-chung of the Party for Peace and Democracy.

Some 20 demonstrators threw firebombs into a Seoul police box, while some 70 students staged an all-night sit-in protest in Kwangju, some 255 kilometers southwest of the capital city.

Many South Korean dissidents claimed that the Dec. 16 presidential election was rigged on a scale unprecedented in Korean history, but the government and the ruling party denied any manipulation.

On Feb. 16, the National Priests' Organization for the Realization of Justice and the Catholic Fair Election Watchdog Commission claimed to have found evidence that the ballot counting in the presidential election was manipulated by computers and urged that no take responsibility for the alleged manipulation.

The two groups claimed that the ballot counting was conducted in accordance with predetermined ballot returns, saying that the television broadcasts reported the results at many ballot-counting posts on many occasions even before the vote counting was completed.

Concern is building over a possible outbreak of anti-government demonstrations when the college semester starts at the beginning of March. Political sources said students and workers are expected to work together to stage a struggle for higher wages in the spring, which would pose a challenge for No's new government.

Kwangju Students Protest

SK230214 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
23 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] Kwangju (YONHAP)—A group of about 300 students clashed with riot police on the campus of Chonnam National University yesterday as they tried to pour into the streets following an antigovernment rally.

The students said they held the rally from 1:15 p.m. to oppose the inauguration of No Tae-u as the next president, alleging that the Dec. 12 presidential election was rigged and thus is null and void.

The protesters hurled fire bombs and rocks at the police who responded with tear-gas.

About 200 Chosun University students held a similar rally on their campus from 12:30 p.m. They also threw stones and petrol bombs at tear gas-throwing riot police as they were blocked from marching toward streets.

Hundreds of student activists stormed the office of Pak Chun-cha who is aspiring to run for the National Assembly on the ruling party ticket. They set fire to desks and chairs outside the office.

NCD Claims No's Inauguration Invalid

SK230145 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Feb 88 p 2

[Text] The dissident National Coalition for Democracy [NCD] yesterday claimed that the inauguration of No Tae-u as President is null and void as he won the last presidential election "through frauds and other abuses."

The coalition also charged that the Democratization and Reconciliation Council, an ad hoc advisory group to president-elect No Tae-u, is trying to "hide and distort" the true meaning of the 1980 Kwangju uprising by seeking to heal the lingering wounds through material compensation to the victims.

It added that it is meaningless for the ad hoc council to define the Kwangju incident as a "democratization movement" without digging up the whole truth and bringing those responsible to justice.

Delegations, Envoys To Attend Inauguration

SK230355 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
23 Feb 88 p 2

[Text] Congratulatory envoys from 88 countries will attend the presidential inauguration Thursday of No Tae-u, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

Delegations from 10 countries had arrived in Seoul by yesterday, the ministry said.

Three prime ministers, including Noboru Takeshita of Japan, will be among the foreign delegates expected to number around 280. The other two are Kamisese Mara of Fiji and R. Premadasa of Sri Lanka.

There will also be two vice presidents—Alfredo F. Inestroza of Honduras and Victor Martinez of Argentina.

The Republic of China will send Yu Kuo-hwa, premier of the Executive Yuan, and Liberia will be represented by Samuel D. Hill, speaker of the Lower House.

Costa Rica will send its chief justice, and five countries, including Australia and New Zealand, vice prime ministers.

U.S. Secretary of Finance James Baker and 23 other ministerial-level officials will be also among the foreign guests.

Of the 88 nations, 39 will be represented by their ambassadors stationed in Seoul or Tokyo.

In addition to the foreign envoys, about 800 Koreans from abroad are also to attend the inauguration.

No Tae-u Brings 'New Style' to Presidency

SK210130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
21 Feb 88 p 2

["Week in Review" column by staff reporter Sim Yong-su: "No Mirrors Media Reaction in New Cabinet Formation; resolve Toward Democratization Elucidated"]

[Text] President-elect No Tae-u gave the people last week a preview of what type of head of state he will be after he is sworn in as the nation's 13th president Thursday.

When he came across reporters in and around his temporary office in Samchong-dong near Chongwadae, he first beamed and threw ice-breaking jokes.

The gray-haired yet stoutly-built No has made it a rule to carry his own briefcase.

His new style has made a new vogue among top Korean businessmen.

They had regarded it as a disgrace to move their baggage by themselves and had their secretaries do the job on their behalf.

Another eye-catching scene last week as when No met with Prime Minister-designate Yi Hyon-choe and his top aides to discuss the lineup of his cabinet, several days late into the night.

They sat around a plain round-table on identical chairs, all jackets off and relaxed. A stranger could hardly tell the president-elect from others.

The scenes gave a fresh shock to the people who might be sick of the stern-looking, authoritarian senior officials of previous governments.

His Samchong-dong office building is virtually open to the public. One can freely enter the compound without being checked by guards.

Security personnel take their positions at inconspicuous places, also No's instruction.

The President-elect has pledged to open Chongwadae to the public on Children's Day after he is inaugurated.

He showed his unique style in forming his cabinet lineup, which was announced Friday.

He consulted with the Premier-designate Yi and his top aides for several days and nights in screening of the cabinet members and his senior secretarial staff.

His aides, with tacit approval from No, intentionally leaked to the press their possible choices to sound out public opinion.

Its aim was clear: To prevent unpopular figures from being named and tarnishing the image of the new government.

Hong Song-chol, chief presidential secretary, told reporters Friday that several persons were excluded after they received unfavorable responses from the people.

Premier-designate Yi's opinions were much reflected in the cabinet formation, No's aides said, calling it a precedent-setter.

Previous cabinets were formed by the president single-handedly, and the prime minister knew the lineup only after it was made public.

Despite No's efforts, public response to the new lineup was something like, "short of expectation."

Three key opposition parties termed the new line-up as just a repetition of the Fifth Republic.

Reunification Democratic Party vice spokesman Yi Won-chong said in a comment that some efforts were rendered to explore fresh figures, but it amounts to nothing but a partial reshuffle.

The general public's response was moderate. They agreed that the new cabinet lineup lacked "freshness," which they said should be its vital element.

Such a public reaction was apparently attributed to the fact that eight of the 23 people in President Chon Tu-hwan's cabinet were retained.

All of the retainees were key cabinet ministers such as ministers of foreign affairs, home affairs, justice, and finance.

Trade and Industry Minister Na Ung-pae was also retained, though he was named deputy premier.

Political observers described the new cabinet lineup as a "transitional one," which will exist only until No consolidates his power base.

No's aides have already made it clear that most of the retainees will be replaced after this fall's Seoul Olympics.

However, all but one of the new cabinet and presidential staff members received passing marks according to the press commentaries.

President-elect No might have decided that it was too risky to form the cabinet only with persons with a fresh image but lacking administrative experience.

His chief secretary-designate Hong told reporters Friday morning that the biggest difficulty in forming the cabinet was to meet popular expectation for a fresh image and to meet the stark reality.

Two most-eye-catching cabinet designees appeared to be deputy premier designate Na and Culture and Information Minister-named Chong Han-mo.

The selection of the U.S.-educated Na, a holder of an economic doctorate degree from the University of California, Berkeley, signals the nation's more flexible economic policies both internally and externally.

His appointment bears all the more significance when the nation is under ever-increasing pressure from the United States and its key trading partners to wider open its market.

At a press conference Friday morning, Na said that Korea should broaden the scope of its international cooperation.

Chong's designation as culture and information minister was interpreted as part of No's effort to keep his election promise to give full freedom to the press.

All of the culture and information ministers in recent history have been from news media organizations and were often under fire for meddling in the press.

General expectations were that Chong, a poet and a former college professor, would be less likely to engage in press control.

The week also saw a breakdown of week-old negotiations between the two major opposition parties.

The talks followed the sudden resignation of Kim Yong-sam as president of the Reunification Democratic Party, two weeks ago.

But his archrival Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy boycotted a scheduled joint meeting with RDP Monday which led to the breakdown of the talks.

After their brief rapprochement ended, they exchanged harsh attacks, trying to hold each other responsible for the failure.

No Tae-u Reelected as DJP President
SK220925 Seoul YONHAP in English
0921 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 22 (YONHAP)—No Tae-u, who is scheduled to be sworn in as Korea's 13th president on Feb. 25, was re-elected as head of the ruling Democratic Justice Party on Monday.

Some 6,000 delegates of the ruling party voted for No's continued service as DJP president in a special party convention held at the Korea Exhibition Center building.

In his acceptance speech, No called for changes in the party's directives, including democratization within the DJP, to ensure an overwhelming victory in the upcoming general elections, which he described as representing the people's will in a new era.

The DJP's national convention also passed a revision of the party's platform and directives, empowering the party lawmakers to consider in their general meeting major policies concerning the management of state affairs.

The convention also decided that the appointment of a floor leader should be approved by the general meeting of party lawmakers.

Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung To Meet
SK230415 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0300 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] The RDP has begun to actively study the question of readopting the small-constituency election system for the merger of the opposition camp. Kim Yong-sam, former RDP president, and Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], will meet today and discuss ways for uniting the opposition camp. In accordance with these changes in the opposition camp, the political situation is entering a new phase.

At a news conference at his residence today, former RDP President Kim Yong-sam stressed that what is most important at present with the general elections near at hand is the merger of the opposition camp, and asked the RDP to actively study the question of readopting the small-constituency election system for the merger of the opposition parties.

Disclosing that he will meet PPD President Kim Tae-chung to discuss ways for unity in the opposition camp, former RDP President Kim Yong-sam said that he has conveyed his intentions to PPD President Kim Tae-chung.

Saying that if all democratic forces abandon the attitude of seeking only partisan interests and private greed, a grand unity in the opposition camp will be realized at an early date. Former RDP President Kim Yong-sam

appealed the PPD to immediately respond to a call for grand unity in the opposition camp and appealed to all forces forming new parties to stop their work and unconditionally join a united opposition party.

In connection with the merger of the RDP, the PPD, and the off-stage forces which the PPD demanded, former RDP President Kim Yong-sam said that those who have already been initiated into the PPD are no longer off-stage forces, thereby showing his stand of opposing the merger of the three groups.

With regard to former RDP President Kim Yong-sam's press conference, the RDP convened a meeting of key-post holders this morning and decided to fully endorse the contents of former President Kim Yong-sam's press conference and actively support them. Also, the RDP agreed to change its policy of the medium-constituency election system to readopt the small-constituency elections system, if necessary, for grand unity in the opposition camp.

Meanwhile, PPD President Kim Tae-chung said that former President Kim Yong-sam's proposal for talks is viewed as an answer to PPD President Kim's overture for talks to achieve unity in the opposition camp with the readoption of the small-constituency election system as a precondition—a proposal he put forward at a press conference on 20 February.

PPD President Kim Tae-chung disclosed that he received a proposal for a meeting from Mr Kim Yong-sam's side and answered that he wanted to hold talks at a hotel in Seoul at 1630 this afternoon.

PPD Vows To Block Mixed Constituency System
SK230211 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Feb 88 p 2

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] ended a 48-hour protest sit-in yesterday and reaffirmed its resolve to prevent the ruling camp from passing its mixed constituency system, electing one-to-three lawmakers in each electoral district, through the National Assembly.

The PPD will engage in protest action both in and outside the National Assembly to press for the one-lawmaker small constituency system, party officials said.

Kim Tae-chung and 150 key members vowed that the PPD will have to "make a grave decision" if the governing Democratic Justice Party and the rival opposition Reunification Democratic Party "collude with each other" to adopt the mixed constituency system, which it said is undemocratic.

PPD spokesman An Tong-son did not elaborate on the grave decision. However, PPD insiders said the party will hold massive rallies across the country if the mixed constituency system is adopted at the National Assembly.

The spokesman said the DJP and the RDP are waging a "pre-arranged political show" to hide behind-the-scene dealings in passing the mixed constituency system.

The PPD urged the rival RDP to reverse its position and adopt the small constituency system.

Break in Negotiations Changes Election Date
SK230307 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] Parliamentary elections will be further pushed back to late April with the breakdown of the one-month-long interpartisan debates, a development which has made the ruling party's program of March elections impracticable.

The introduction of local autonomy, scheduled for May, will hence be delayed by a matter of months, possibly even to after the Summer Olympics, due to close on Oct. 2.

The Democratic Justice Party yesterday decided to handle the revision of the law in the next parliamentary session early next month, reversing its scheme to rewrite it within this session. The current National Assembly session will end today with no substantial achievements.

The Constitution provides that the parliamentary elections be held by April 28.

During the next few days, the two parties will seek to readjust their positions on the new election law particularly with regard to the constituency system and management of absentee voting.

In behind-the-scenes contact, RDP negotiators had compromised with a new DJP offer of reducing the number of small constituencies electing one lawmaker from each zone to 28-30 from the original 161 with a sharp rise in the number of medium constituencies to over 100.

Their virtual accord was nullified, however, Saturday by the RDP's Executive Council which decided to stick to the "party line" of wholly medium-sized districts.

The negotiators met again on Sunday only to confirm the broad gap.

RDP whip Kim Hyon-kyu said that party negotiators would be replaced for the compromise in defiance of its basic formula, turning the sluggish dealing back to the original point.

DJP secretary general Sim Myong-po, also chief negotiator, told reporters that the ruling party would pass its own revision bill through the legislature by early next month.

He said that a "pure" small constituency system would be adopted if it is forced to railroad the bill unilaterally.

But the small-district formula seems a lower one in priority for the DJP fears it may drive opposition forces to stronger unity, and pose serious threats to DJP candidates.

As most opposition lawmakers, DJP Assemblymen are not fond of the risky single constituency system.

DJP chairman Chae Mun-sik disclosed that the mixture of small and medium districts is actually more preferred by the party, though less popular among the electorate.

The government party will hold a caucus of member legislators soon to sound out their opinion on a new election law and further encourage them to put the bill through the Assembly single-handedly.

After a strategy meeting of executives, DJP floor leader Yi Tae-sun said that the parliament would be called into an extraordinary session around March 1 to deal with the revision issue.

Political observers said that the revision bill would be handled by the voting power of the DJP, which has majority seats, shortly after a sweeping amnesty on the occasion of the March 1 Independence Movement Day.

Spokesman Yu Kyong-hyon admitted that the DJP is considering a unilateral vote for the bill in "due time" as negotiation with the RDP is no more meaningful and effective.

He said that the deferment of elections for local council members would become "inevitable" because it is impossible to hold parliamentary elections in March.

DJP, RDP Agree to Another Assembly Session
SK230921 Seoul YONHAP in English
0915 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 (YONHAP)—South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) Tuesday agreed to convene an additional extraordinary National Assembly session from March 2-8 to revise the National Assembly members election law.

Floor leaders of the two parties also agreed to draw up laws relating to the local autonomy system during the additional session. The ruling party plans to implement the local autonomy system beginning this May, according to DJP officials.

The current National Assembly session ends Tuesday after achieving no substantial results due to differences between the ruling and opposition parties over the National Assembly's constituency system to be adopted in a revised general election law.

Meanwhile, the DJP and RDP also reached an agreement to pass a law setting up an advisory elders' council on state affairs before the current extraordinary session ends.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

U.S. Asked To Restrict Tin Releases

*BK221323 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0850 GMT 22 Feb 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb. 22 (BERNAMA)—The Association of Tin Producing Countries (ATPC) reiterated its call to the United States to restrict its releases of tin from its strategic stockpile and complement the seven-nation grouping's efforts to bring normalcy to the tin market.

ATPC Chairman Dr Lim Keng Yaik, who is attending the Cairns Group ministerial meeting in Argentina, said in a statement released here Monday that the move was for the mutual benefit of producers and consumers in the long term.

The US reportedly announced that its tin stockpile releases for this year would amount to not more than 5,000 tonnes.

The primary industries minister also officially confirmed that the total export and domestic consumption of the ATPC during its year-long second supply rationalisation scheme (SRS) beginning March 1 has been fixed at 101,900 tonnes.

ATPC members will keep their total exports for the first two years of SRS at 192,000 tonnes or 96,000 per year.

However, in view of the expected export shortfall of 5,900 tonnes anticipated for the first year period which ends on Feb 29, the amount has been carried forward to the second year.

ATPC officials expect the actual shortfall, caused mainly by Thailand and Bolivia not fulfilling their apportioned quotas, to be closer to the 5,000 tonnes level when the final figures are in at the end of the SRS period.

Under the SRS the domestic consumption and export quota for Australia is 7,700 tonnes, Bolivia (12,500 tonnes), Indonesia (29,000 tonnes), Malaysia (31,650 tonnes), Nigeria (550 tonnes), Thailand (19,000 tonnes) and Zaire (1,500 tonnes).

He also said the ATPC was confident that the banks which are holders of substantial tin metal stocks would continue with their pragmatic policies on releases of tin for the mutual interest of producers and the banks.

The Bank of Tokyo, Malayan Banking and Bank Bumi-putra Malaysia BHD are reported to be holding an estimated 23,000 tonnes of tin in the aftermath of the collapse of the London tin market 1985 while Shearson Lehman have about 5,000 tonnes.

Dr Lim said China and Brazil have confirmed that both the countries would continue to cooperate with ATPC and limit their exports for 1988 to 10,000 tonnes and 26,500 tonnes respectively.

The estimated 1988 production of the ATPC and together with exports from non-ATPC members Brazil and China account for more than 85 per cent of the estimated world production.

Mahathir Leaves for Visits to Thailand, Burma

*BK220840 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 22 Feb 88*

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed left Kuala Lumpur this afternoon for a 6-day visit to Thailand and Burma. Accompanying the prime minister were his wife Datuk Sri Datin Paduka Dr Siti Hasmah; the minister of trade and industry, Datin Paduka Rafidah Aziz; the minister of foreign affairs, Datuk Abu Hassan Omar; and two deputy ministers, Datuk Oo Gin Sun and Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayub.

The prime minister will be in Thailand until Thursday on a working visit before proceeding to Burma on an official visit. He is scheduled to have an audience with the king of Thailand, His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet, in Bangkok this afternoon. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir will then fly to Chiang Mai where he will hold discussions with his Thai counterpart, Prem Tinsulanon. In Burma, the Malaysian prime minister will call on President U San Yu and visit the ancient city of Pagan.

Briefs

Textile Agreement With Norway

Kuala Lumpur, Feb 22 (BERNAMA)— Malaysia and Norway Monday signed a new textile agreement effective for a period of four years beginning Jan 1, 1988, the Ministry of Trade and Industry announced. The ministry said in a statement the new pact replaces the old one which expired on Dec 31 last year. Secretary-General to the Ministry Ahmad Sarji Abdul Hamid signed on behalf of the government while Norway was represented by its Ambassador to Malaysia Willy Johan Fredriksen. The statement said the new agreement contains provisions that are more attractive compared to the old pact particularly in terms of concession given to Malaysia by Norway. Another new feature in the agreement is the Norwegian Government's industrial cooperation scheme, a scheme which does not impose any restrictions on textiles that are exported by Malaysian manufacturers directly to manufacturers in Norway. This new facility is only applicable to eight categories of textile products which are subject to quotas. [Text] *[Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1129 GMT 22 Feb 88 BK]*

Singapore

Hungarian Foreign Minister Begins Visit
LD230945 Budapest MTI in English 0847 GMT
23 Feb 88

[Text] Singapore, February 23 (MTI)—Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, has started his Asian-Pacific tour of Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand. At the first station of the trip, in the Republic of Singapore where he arrived on Monday, Peter Varkonyi met Suppiah Dhanabalan, minister of foreign affairs and national development, and the foreign ministerial talks began during the day. Peter Varkonyi paid a courtesy call on President Wee Kim Wee. On Tuesday the Hungarian foreign minister is to hold talks with leading representatives of Singaporean business life.

For the time being bilateral economic cooperation is not considerable, but the mutual interest is well-founded. Singapore, as a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and participant in the Non-Aligned Movement, intends to diversify its relations, concentrated so far mostly on the capitalist world, by expanding ties with the socialist states and utilizing opportunities of economic cooperation in this relation as well. Thus, it can be a useful market for Hungarian agricultural products.

Indonesia

Iranian Foreign Minister Arrives in Jakarta
LD221615 Tehran IRNA in English 1537 GMT
22 Feb 88

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 22, IRNA—Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati heading a ranking eco-political delegation arrived in Jakarta and was welcomed by his Indonesian counterpart Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, today morning.

During his three-day official visit, Velayati will exchange views on mutual relations, regional and international issues of importance, with Indonesian officials.

Velayati's visit to Jakarta is in return for Indonesian foreign minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's visit to Tehran last year.

Meets With Suharto

BK231027 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0924 GMT
23 Feb 88

[Text] Jakarta, February 23 (ANTARA/OANA)—Iran has offered to sell crude oil to Indonesia as well as expressed interest in buying several commodities, such as rubber, paper, tin and tea, from Indonesia.

"We are able to sell crude oil required by Indonesia and we are prepared to buy several commodities from Indonesia", Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati told reporters after his meeting with President Suharto at Bina Graha presidential office here Tuesday.

Velayati who arrived here Monday evening for a three-day official visit, said to be [as received] convinced that no obstacles are in the way for enhancing trade relations between the two countries.

He said, his mission's visit to Indonesia is to explore the possibilities of expanding bilateral economic and trade relations.

"We are prepared to make trade contacts with Indonesian entrepreneurs", Velayati said, adding that his country was convinced that Islamic interstate economic and trade relations would enable them to make favourable progress.

Asked whether something positive had been achieved so far, Velayati said, he is at present still having discussions with Indonesian economic ministers.

However he hoped to achieve concrete results at the end of his visit.

At his one-hour meeting with the Indonesian head of state, Velayati conveyed the greetings of Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i as well as extended an invitation to President Suharto to visit Iran at an opportune time.

President Suharto [as received] was at the meeting accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Mir Mahdi, Iranian Ambassador to Indonesia Seyyed Hoseyn Mir-Fakhar, director general for political affairs Rahimpur and MP Arsalan Safai-Pur-Navari.

At the meeting the president and Velayati exchanged views on various regional issues, such as Kampuchea, Afghanistan and the Gulf as well as efforts in containing the conflicts in those regions through UN, Non-Aligned Movement and Organization of Islamic Conference forums.

Velayati's visit was to reciprocate FM [Foreign Minister] Mokhtar's visit to Iran several years ago.

Asked about the seven-year old Iran-Iraqi war, Velayati said, that war was forced on Iran by the Iraqi side.

From the outset, he said, Iran has put forward clear conditions how to end that war and these conditions are still in force.

"I am convinced that those conditions would lead to a just and honourable settlement of the war", He said.

Asked about the release of an American UN official who was taken hostage by the Amal Shi'a in Lebanon, Velayati said, his side does not exactly know what is going on in Lebanon.

But if Iran can do humanitarian efforts, it will do so, he said.

After his meeting with President Suharto, Velayati is scheduled to have talks with his Indonesian counterpart Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja at the Foreign Office at Pejambon.

Agree To Form Trade Committee

BK231009 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0917 GMT
23 Feb 88

[Text] Jakarta, Feb. 23, (ANTARA/OANA)—Indonesia and Iran agreed on Tuesday to form a joint committee in charge of increasing the two countries' direct bilateral trade and economy.

Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja after a two-hour official talks with his counterpart Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here on Tuesday told reporters that the formation of the joint committee is the best way for the two countries trade relations.

The joint committee according to Mokhtar is important because bilateral trade between the two countries so far has been carried out through third parties such as Abu Dhabi and Singapore.

Minister Mokhtar said talks with his counterpart were focused on stepping up trade and economic relations as well as on political matters.

Through the joint committee the two sides are making lists of products which the two countries can trade to each other.

Indonesia hoped that Iran would import most of its non oil commodities (such as) tea. And Iran is expected to offer carpets, peanuts and crude oil to be refined in Indonesia.

Iranian crude oil contains high sulphur content which is considered to have potentials in producing lubricating oil and asphalt.

So far, Indonesia has been importing 100,000 barrel a day of crude oil (Arabian light crude) from Saudi Arabia.

An Iranian trade delegation is also visiting Indonesia to explore the possibility for Iran to buy tea from the country.

Iran is also expected to send another trade delegation to Indonesia in the near future to explore possible purchases of rubber in Indonesia.

U.N. Resolution [subhead]

The two foreign ministers also discussed the problems of the Gulf wars, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and other international affairs.

Velayati who arrived here on Monday told Mokhtar that Iran accepted the United Nations' resolution calling on Iran and Iraq to halt armed conflicts [words indistinct] means to reach a peace agreement.

The U.N.'s resolution is one of the ways that would be taken by the two sides, said Mokhtar quoting Velayati as saying.

Velayati also called on the super powers to reduce their interventions in the Gulf wars.

Mokhtar Comments on 'Low-Profile' Policy

BK221538 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1500 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja says that it is not true that Indonesia is losing friends due to its foreign policy which is regarded by some people to be low-profile. Speaking in Jakarta this evening prior to the arrival of Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Mokhtar said that many countries attended the commemorative ceremony of the Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung in 1985.

According to Mokhtar, any assumption that Indonesia's foreign policy is unfavorable to other developing countries is not only erroneous but is also not in accordance with reality. The Indonesian foreign minister admitted that Indonesia is a bit distant from leftist countries. However, the Indonesian foreign minister did not specify the leftist countries.

Asked about the possible outlook of Indonesia's foreign policy over the next 5 years, Mokhtar said that he did not know, adding, however, that what must be done will be the enhancement of the quality of the personnel of the Department of Foreign Affairs if the current policy continues.

Suharto Swears In New Army Chief Sudrajat

BK221343 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0837 GMT
22 Feb 88

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 22 (ANTARA)—President Suharto swore in General Edi Sudrajat as the chief of staff of the Army during a simple but solemn ceremony at Istana Negara Presidential Palace here Monday succeeding General Tri Sutrisno, who will be installed as the commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) on February 27.

Before his appointment as the top man of the Army, Gen. Edi Sudrajat was deputy chief of staff of the Army with the rank of lieutenant general.

Prior to the swearing in ceremony at the Presidential Palace, Gen. Edi Sudrajat and Lieutenant General A. Sahala Rajagukguk reported their promotion to the four-star and the three-star generals respectively to the commander of ABRI, Gen. L.B. Murdani, at the ABRI Headquarters here on Monday morning.

Lt. Gen. Rajagukguk is scheduled to be installed as deputy chief of staff of the Army replacing Gen. Edi Sudrajat.

Present during the ceremony were Mme. Tien Suharto, Gen. L.B. Murdani, Gen. Tri Sutrisno, the chiefs of staff and of three other branches of ABRI, and Mrs. Lulu Lugiati Sudrajat, wife of the new chief of staff of the army.

Born in Jambi in 1938, Gen. Edi Sudrajat was graduated from the National Military Academy (AMN) in Magelang in 1960.

His career in the Army has been progressing rapidly since he joined the elite troop of Kopasus TNI-AD in 1965.

His wife, Mrs. Lulu Lugiati Sudrajat is a member of the Women Corps of the Indonesian Air Force. They were married in 1965 and have four young sons.

East Timor Political Detainees Released
BK191541 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1500 GMT 19 Feb 88

[Text] In his ministerial decree dated 13 February 1988, the justice minister has released with condition 52 political detainees from the detention center in Dili, East Timor. They have been released with condition because of their good behavior and obedience during the first 3-4 years of their imprisonment.

The release also coincides with the Christian tradition of Lent and repentance. The East Timor governor, represented by his assistant (Hamid Effendi), gave the ministerial decree to the inmates today.

Laos

Developments in Cease-Fire With Thailand

Troop Withdrawal Completed
BK230240 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] Yesterday, the Lao-Thai military committee continued its joint work for the fourth day at Ban Meuang Phe village in Na Banoi canton, Boten District, Sayaboury Province. In the working meeting the joint committee, whose Lao side is headed by Colonel Somboun Sisavat and the Thai side by Colonel Thawisak Khetsali, continued to discuss remaining issues, in particular the separation of the two sides' forces from each other.

Following the consultations and a further inspection of the disputed area, both sides reached agreement and signed a memorandum on the result of the inspection, acknowledging that their respective troops have been withdrawn 3 km from their original positions to new points beginning 22 February with a view to preventing and avoiding any further clash.

Both Col Somboun Sisavat and Col Thawisak Khetsali highly appraised the glorious success of their joint work throughout the past 4 days during which each side has come to understand all the issues raised for consultations, an understanding that has created a favorable basis for future joint work.

Today the two sides will hold consultations on measures to remove landmines and retrieve the bodies of those killed in the earlier fighting with a view to turning it into a demilitarized and weapons-free zone and a zone of peace forever.

UN Secretary General's Message
BK231039 Vientiane KPL in English
0903 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] Vientiane, February 23 (OANA-KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received a message from Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general who welcomed the Lao-Thai cease-fire.

The UN secretary general's message reads:

"With pleasure, I learned the news that Laos and Thailand have decided to bring an end to the armed dispute which had recently occurred at the two countries' border.

"During the talks held in Bangkok, the two countries reached an agreement on the cease-fire and the disengagement of their troops. In this connection, I should like to sincerely congratulate your personal contribution. "I strongly hope that the two governments will further strive to maintain the atmosphere conducive to mutual understanding and that they will actively pursue constructive efforts for the talks in order to reach a peaceful solution to their differences and to reestablish durable and friendly relations."

PASASON Carries Commentary
BK221219 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT
22 Feb 88

[Text] Vientiane, February 22 (KPL)—Commenting on the efforts to solve the Lao-Thai border dispute, PASASON today welcomes positive indications which have developed since the agreement between the two countries military delegations was reached in Bangkok on February 17, adding to this effect, strict observance by both sides of the cease fire come into effect at 08.00 hrs of February 19.

"The implementation of all the measures as inserted in the agreement subsequently reached on February 19 by the joint military commission at Ban Mouang Phe, Taseng Na Banoi, Boten District, Lao Sayaboury Province, has been carried out in an atmosphere of mutual trust, and good coordination as good neighbours should handle," comments the leading Lao paper, adding to the joint endeavour full of responsibility and perseverance of the military authority of both countries which first and foremost uphold the interests of the people.

At the same time, the paper adds, the achievements should be attributed, on the one hand, to the peoples of the two nations who are linked by blood, and to international contribution, on the other, especially that of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

Nevertheless, the paper warns, more obstacles lie ahead. This is due to efforts of some bad elements in Thailand. Therefore, both authorities should raise their sense of responsibility and perseverance in order to fully concretise all the agreed measures which will eventually lead to the comprehensive settlement of the conflict by peaceful means through diplomatic channel on the legally just basis by referring to the 1907 Franco-Siamese Treaty and maps concerned.

Based on the prevailing actual situation, the paper concludes, it demands of both the Lao and Thai peoples to consolidate the spirit of genuine neighbourliness and raise their vigilance against all attempts to sabotage the agreement reached between the military delegations in Bangkok on February 1988. [date as received]

Chawalit Leads Thai Military Delegation
BK230600 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0500 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] In response to an invitation from General Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the LPA General Staff, a military delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand led by General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander in chief and acting supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, arrived in Vientiane at 0900 on 23 February to continue consultations with the Lao side on measures to have the cease-fire agreement signed between both sides in Bangkok on 17 February 1988 promptly and fully implemented to further strengthen the existing mutual understanding.

The Thai military delegation also includes General Sunthon Khongsomphon, Armed Forces chief of staff; General Wanchai Ruangtrakun, deputy Army commander in chief; General Charui Wongsayan, Army chief of staff; General Phat Akkhanibut, Armed Forces deputy chief of staff; Lieutenant General Panya Sing-sakda, assistant to the Armed Forces chief of staff in charge of operational service; Lieutenant General Somkuan Suwan, director of the Military Operations Department; and Lieutenant General Charan Kunlawanit,

coordinator of the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Ministries; along with a number of others. Also accompanying the delegation are a number of reporters.

The delegation was warmly welcomed at Wattai Airport by Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the LPA General Staff; Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit, deputy chief of the Army General Political Department; and Thongloun Sisoulit, special secretary of the chief of the LPA General Staff; along with many high-ranking officers.

Niran Phanuphong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos, together with other embassy staff members, were also on hand to welcome Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and his delegation at the airport.

The Thai military delegation will stay in Vientiane for a working visit of 2 days.

Founding Day of Soviet Army Commemorated
BK231012 Vientiane KPL in English
0909 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] Vientiane, February 23 (KPL)—General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense, today sends a telegramme to his Soviet counterpart Dmitriy Yazov to greet the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army.

Having conveyed best wishes to General Dmitriy Yazov and the rank-and-file of the Soviet Army, the telegramme says:

"In the past 70 years, under the genius leadership of the CPSU and the talented military thought of the great Lenin, the Soviet Army and Navy have scored their brilliant historic cause and foiled the aggression unleashed by 14 imperialist countries, thus safeguarding the fruits of the Russian October Revolution, encouraging the revolutionary movement in the oppressed nations throughout the world, destroying fascism, rescuing mankind from the fascist plague and creating favourable conditions for the appearance of the socialist system and the development of world revolution.

"Nowadays, the Soviet Army and Navy have become a firm pillar for the socialist community and for the cause of safeguarding world peace."

"The Soviet Army and Navy are the source [of] confidence and pride, not only for the Soviet people, but for the present world progressive mankind, including the Lao Army and people.

After expressing sincere thanks to the party, government, people and the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union for their valuable and effective assistance and help rendered in the past and present to the Lao revolutionary cause, the telegramme goes on to say:

"May the Soviet people, the heroic Army and Navy score more success in restructuring socialism, safeguarding world peace and materialising the resolution of the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

"May the militant solidarity and cooperation between the Soviet Army and Navy and the Lao Armed Forces be further strengthened."

PASASON, the organ of the LPRP, on this occasion, also publishes an editorial hailing the 70th founding anniversary of the Soviet Army.

Having described the achievements obtained by the Soviet Army in the past 70 years, the editorial says that the victories are manifestations proving the growing might of the valiant Soviet Army.

The world people will bear in mind that the Soviet Army had rescued mankind from the war of extermination carried out by fascists and Japanese militarists during the Second World War.

Soviet Army Exhibition Opened

*BK231022 Vientiane KPL in English
0858 GMT 23 Feb 88*

[Text] Vientiane, February 23 (KPL)—An exhibition was opened here yesterday to mark the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Army Day. Present at the exhibition, jointly organised by the Ministry of Culture and the Soviet Embassy, was Colonel General Saman Vi-gnaket, Politburo member [and] secretary of the LPRP CC, and head of its Organisational Board.

Also present at the inaugural ceremony were members of the government, high ranking officers, and military attaches of socialist countries to Laos.

Somsri Desakhamphou, deputy-minister of culture, and Soviet Ambassador to Laos Yuriy Mikhayev took turns addressing the audience. They both pointed out the constant development and modernisation of the Soviet Army which has become a pillar for the revolutionary movement and seeks to safeguard peace.

Saman Vi-gnaket cut the ribbon and officially declared the opening of the exhibition.

Anniversary of Indochinese Summit Hailed *BK221114 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 22 Feb 88*

[Text] Vientiane, February 22 (KPL)—Marking the 5th anniversary of the first summit meeting of Indochinese countries (February 22-23, 1983), PASASON's editorial observes that the event serves as an important hallmark for the furtherance and consolidation of the special

solidarity, the great friendship and comprehensive cooperation among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, adding that the legacy of the great Ho Chi Minh has continually been improved and expanded.

PASASON's editorial recapitulates that at this summit meeting two important documents were adopted: one was the summit's declaration and the other was the statement on the presence of the volunteer Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. The essence of the statement, points out the leading Lao daily, based on the actual deeds, indicates the invincible character of the special solidarity and cooperation among the three Indochinese countries. Such state of affairs, says the paper, becomes the law and determining factor for all victories in each of the three countries. The statement, in addition, represents a constant stand of the Indochinese countries for peace, and favour of the settlement of conflicts by peaceful means with regard to the neighbours, especially with Thailand and with other countries in political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural spheres.

Having implemented the essence of the summit meeting, points out the paper, successes in building and defending each of the three countries have been recorded, adding that this is particularly so since the new conception has been introduced following its adoption by the 5th Plenum of the LPRP CC.

In this connection, the paper praises achievements scored in Vietnam and in Kampuchea, particularly the all-efforts [as received] to revive the Kampuchean motherland.

Achievements scored in all domains in the three countries have helped to solidify the monolithic force among the three Indochinese countries. They have helped to raise the influence and prestige of the three nations in international forum.

"In the present world of the new conception, the three countries of Indochina need to consolidate and deepen even more the special solidarity, the great friendship and all-round cooperation among themselves, on the one hand and to enhance the comprehensive solidarity with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist community, on the other. Doing so, each of the three countries can be built and become prosperous, and contribute to the regional security, peace and genuine cooperation," the paper concludes.

Instruction on Population Management *BK220624 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 17 Feb 88*

[Instruction on stepping up population management work issued by the LPDR Council of Ministers and signed by Nouthak Phoumsavan, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; dated 1 February

[Text] To all ministries, state committees, mass organizations at the central level, municipalities, and provinces throughout the country:

In the past our party and state adopted a plan to carry out a nationwide population census with a view to correctly serving the objectives of socioeconomic development in our country for the present period. In recent years, the party committees, the administration, and work branches at all levels have paid close attention to the task of managing citizens inhabiting the areas under their respective jurisdictions through various appropriate forms, such as by grasping the overall population statistics, recording birth and death statistics, issuing identification cards, organizing population relocation, arranging domicile patterns, and finding and creating new occupations for multiethnic citizens who own no land on which to earn their living. Unemployed persons and persons addicted to social vices left behind by the old regime have also been rehabilitated and educated to become good citizens.

This is the initial effort made by our various localities and services in contributing to gradually regulating and normalizing population management work. Nevertheless, in the past the party committees, the administration, and work branches at various levels have failed to appreciate all aspects of population management work. At present, our population management work has not yet been properly regulated under any detailed uniform regulations. We lack an appropriate structure for this work. Moreover, we also lack a contingent of cadres who are knowledgeable in population and society management work. Even though we have carried out population management work to a certain degree in the past, we have only managed to obtain minimal statistics on this work. Apparently, too much emphasis has been placed solely on the administrative aspects. At the same time, the people's right to self-mastery in this work has not yet been effectively promoted. Certain localities have not paid adequate attention to improving the cultural and material life of the people, especially in remote mountainous regions inhabited by multiethnic tribes who still live in poverty and suffer severe hardship.

Because of a lack of sound understanding in carrying out population management work, the situation in certain localities remains confusing and chaotic. For example, a large number of people in the Houa Phan region have migrated to live in urban areas or other provinces. A number of our Hmong tribal compatriots have also moved back and forth in many localities, thus creating favorable grounds for the enemies to create rifts between them and the administrative power, and to instill a sense of animosity in our multiethnic people. Such a development calls for us to pay more attention to effectively executing population management work in all respects.

Population management work is an all-around, complicated, and enormous task that requires a specific management style to suit its unique features. The content of this management style must be comprehensive, linked to the socioeconomic management mechanisms, and totally reflect a sense of respect for the esteemed rights of all citizens, thus guaranteeing the equal division of interests among them.

The fundamental principle in executing population management work is to allow multiethnic Lao citizens to enjoy legitimate equal rights in all spheres of life and to further enhance their right to collective mastership and a sense of creativeness in fulfilling their two strategic tasks—to defend the country and build socialism.

Based on the above-mentioned spirit, the Council of Ministers has decreed the following fundamental instructions for all ministries, state committees, mass organizations at the central level, municipalities, and provinces in carrying out the following tasks:

1. The party committees, the administration, and various services at all levels must fully appreciate the importance of population management work in all respects. They must regard this work as the duty and responsibility of all levels. Everyone must rely on the common line, policies, and plans of the party and state as a guideline for managing this work. First of all, popular democracy under the leadership of the party must be regarded as the basis for all socioeconomic management activities.
2. The management and control of population domicile registration in each locality must be effectively executed. The Interior Ministry's population management department must be regarded as the pivot for this work, and public security forces in every province must be recommended as auxiliary staff for the party committee and local administration in the respective provinces to carry out population management work. Continuous efforts must be made to fundamentally complete the issuance of identification cards to all citizens throughout the country so they can use these documents as travel passes within the country. Aliens living in Laos must also carry identification cards or alien certificates in accordance with the regulation.
3. Each province must try to limit irrational migration of population into big towns or to other provinces so as to create tranquillity for them so that they will have ample time to concentrate efforts on carrying out production and improving their living conditions. As for families of cadres who are transferred to new assignments at the center or other places, if it is not absolutely necessary certain family members should not move with them, such as parents, younger or older brothers and sisters, uncles, aunts, and relatives, except wives and children.
4. In order to bring tranquillity to and normalize the living conditions of citizens, the administrations at various levels must outline immediate- and long-range plans in arranging fixed domiciles and places for them to earn their living, especially those living in poverty-stricken areas where no favorable conditions for production exist. Plans to build the new countryside and new technical and economic sectors must be studied and launched in accordance with the resolution of the party Central Committee. Attention must be paid to finding jobs and new occupations for jobless persons, especially students, pupils, youths, and persons who were formerly

addicted to social vices left behind by the old regime, but have now been rehabilitated to become good citizens. They should have an opportunity to contribute their physical strength and wisdom to developing the economy and improving living conditions.

5. In organizing population management, attention must be paid to the right and freedom to settle down in a place as one's domicile and to earn a living. The people's democratic rights as well as their right to legitimate, free movement and trading must be respected. All acts of unilateral exercise of bureaucratic power that encroach on the people's right to collective mastery must be avoided.

All in all, population management work is an enormous and all-round task which requires that those who manage it must maintain a correct attitude; have a high sense of responsibility; have enough capabilities in executing political, social, economic, national defense, and public security work; respect the democratic rights of the population; and possess skillful, subtle, and careful methods of avoiding deception by the enemies.

To effectively execute the above-mentioned tasks, we must pay attention to following this procedure:

1. When the ministries, state committees, mass organizations at the central level, municipalities, and provinces have received this instruction, they must organize its popularization at their respective levels and encourage everyone to review the strong and weak points of their localities and services in the past year, and to participate in population management step by step.

2. Turning to the grass roots must be relentlessly and consistently carried out. Popular democracy must be enhanced among the people under the party's leadership so as to allow each citizen to take the initiative in managing his own life and society in his own village and locality.

3. Each level, each service, and each locality must closely cooperate and coordinate with one another, with the aim of systematizing population management activities along the same line. Problems regarding population management must be settled while following the path of profoundly and effectively enhancing popular democracy. Each local administration must be permitted to manage its own population. If it develops certain problems with other localities, consultations for resolving them must be conducted between them in the spirit of equality and mutual respect with a view to attaining unification.

5. [Numbering as heard] Both favorable and difficult circumstances in the implementation of this instruction must be regularly reported to the Council of Ministers. All the ministries, state committees, mass organizations

at the central level, municipalities, and provinces throughout the country must organize strict implementation of this instruction with a high sense of responsibility.

[Dated] Vientiane, 1 February 1988

[Signed] Noubak Phoumsavan, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, signing on behalf of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers

PASASON Reviews 1987 Achievements
BK221017 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 10 Feb 88

[PASASON 10 February editorial: "Hold Aloft Revolutionary Tenacity, Effect New Changes in All Fields in 1988]

[Text] In 1987, being imbued with and implementing the resolution adopted at the fourth party congress, the people in our entire country have overcome difficulties and confusion, rife with all kind of trials, and scored a number of achievements. Subsequently, the situation in all fields in our country continued to develop favorably, thereby bringing peace and tranquillity to our country. Several spheres of work, localities, and grass roots accomplished new levels of development on the basis of the adoption of a new line of thinking, such as the thinking in the economic field and the modification of management mechanisms. The strength of our natural resources and the hidden potentials of the various economic sectors and of our relations and cooperation with the international community have been exploited and utilized correctly and more efficiently. New factors in business production and cooperation with foreign countries have been shaped in various forms.

In the national defense and public security sectors, we have combined the work of consolidating and building political foundations, which primarily stresses the building of party organizations, with the building of the mass national defense work and mass public security work by linking them with socioeconomic development to improve the living conditions of the people of all tribes. An experiment on building the strategic area at Lak Sao in Khamkeut District [in Khammouane Province] has scored good success. It is a new form of building technical-economic groups in the mountainous rural region by combining the economy with national defense. At the same time, it is also the new form of our relations and cooperation with Vietnam. Supported and assisted by the people, our Armed Forces have stepped up efforts to brilliantly fulfill their tasks, thus effectively restricting and smashing subversive activities undertaken by enemy commandos, pinpointing and checking infiltration, subversive, and disruptive movements of enemy spies and commandos.

The Armed Forces and people of the two provinces of Saravane and Sekong completely wiped out the Hoang Co Minh reactionary elements who, implementing their infiltration tactics, tried to infiltrate Vietnam through our country to carry out sabotage activities.

The Armed Forces and people in Boten District, Sayaboury Province, have heroically carried out the struggle to halt the nibbling attacks launched by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, securely defending the territorial integrity and sovereignty of our country.

Besides maintaining national defense and public security, we also registered a number of economic achievements.

In the agricultural field, due to unfavorable climatic conditions, drought, and crop pests, especially in the northern provinces, rice production this year declined compared to the previous year. However, cultivation of some industrial plants, such as coffee, cardamom, and tobacco, has increased. Livestock raising, such as cattle, has also developed favorably, thus increasing export resources and more effectively meeting consumption needs. The exploitation, processing, and export of timber have achieved better results than in previous years, creating revenues in foreign currencies for the budgets of the center and many localities.

In the industrial field, several foundations have carried out considerably more even production levels compared to previous years.

In the communication field, efforts have been made to expeditiously build main highways and to expand and repair communication networks linking all provinces and districts and all rural communication systems under the motto: The center and rural area work together and the state and people work together.

Our state has adopted a policy on free and legitimate trading enterprises, which has been wholeheartedly hailed and supported by the people. The forms of state-private partnership and private trading cooperatives have been increasingly developed.

The switching of business production from the state-financing administrative mechanisms to the socialist business accounting method has been promoted and expanded in several services and foundations and has scored good results in the initial stage.

New changes have been made in foreign economic relations, both in the [monetary] exchange relations and international cooperation fields.

We made numerous great efforts in carrying out tasks in the cultural, educational, public health, sports, and acrobatic fields. Noreworthy is that we have outlined the educational strategy for the period from now until the year 2000. The organizing of a folk art and literary

festival and the second national sports games has served to promote various movements and to create a joyous atmosphere at the grass roots.

The above-mentioned achievements have contributed to further improving the material and cultural life of the people of various tribes. They have served to further consolidate the political unification among the masses and their confidence in and close relationship with the party and the new system and also reflect our party's correct attitude and guidelines on socialist transformation.

Measured by the objectives and tasks in the socioeconomic development outlined by the fourth party congress, by the requirements for the modification of the line of thinking and of management mechanisms so as to guarantee the effective realization of the party's two strategic tasks, the afore-mentioned changes are only initial changes. We still have to overcome numerous difficulties and shortcomings. Agricultural, forestry, and industrial production has not yet been developed in a well-rounded and solid manner. Production of foodstuffs and a number of basic industrial goods has decreased due to a lack of equipment and spare parts. Considerably inadequate attention has been paid to building the infrastructure for agricultural, forestry, and industrial production. Generally speaking, numerous shortcomings still prevail in the distribution and circulation sphere. Activities in trade, finance, and banking services have seen no new changes and have not been comprehensively carried out. Even though the administrative apparatuses are enormous, their efficiency remains low. Even though numerous efforts have been exerted in carrying out cultural, education, public health, sports, and acrobatic work, their quality is extremely limited because of a critical lack of favorable conditions and material foundations. Security in certain areas, such as in border areas, has not been genuinely guaranteed.

To successfully implement the State Plan for 1988, the year mid-way in the Second State 5-year Plan, we must pay attention to correcting the afore-mentioned weaknesses and mistakes. In so doing, we must firmly grasp the direction, plans, and policies laid down during the fifth plenary session of the fourth Party Central Committee. For example, as our country advances toward socialism beginning from relying primarily on the foundations of the natural economy, we must firmly grasp trade work, practice free and legitimate trading, and link domestic markets with foreign markets. At the same time, we must concentrate our efforts on thoroughly expanding the communication and transport services among various regions, between the countryside and urban areas, between our country and foreign countries to vigorously boost production and goods circulation and to shift to socialist economic accounting and closely coordinate the two strategic tasks of national defense and construction of socialism.

The revolutionary and socioeconomic situation in our country is developing in a favorable manner. But there are still many difficulties ahead. In any event, with the correct direction, plans, and policies adopted by the fifth plenary session of the fourth party Central Committee, new positive factors now emerging in many areas, the revolutionary tenacity and spirit of collective mastery, coercion, and strong confidence in the party Central Committee under the leadership of Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, we will always be able to overcome difficulties and shortcomings so as to more ardently march forward in the years to come.

Briefs

USSR Groups Send Greetings

Vientiane, February 20 (KPL)—The acting president of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association has received a joint greeting message from V.V. Tereshkovo, president of the presidium of the Soviet Union's Federation of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and V.P. Maslin, president of the Soviet-Lao Friendship Association. The message, formulated on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Lao-Soviet association, praised the growing strength of the association describing it as having contributed to the strengthening of solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Lao peoples. It also wished for the further development of the friendship relations between the two associations for the interests of the two peoples, for peace and social progress. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 20 Feb 88 BK]

Philippines

Foreign Minister Views Current Problems

PM191439 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish
5 Feb 88 p 4

[Interview with Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus by Joaquin Luna in Manila; date not given]

[Text] Manila—Raul Manglapus, the 68-year-old Philippines foreign minister, has been called a Don Quixote, a voice in the wilderness, and an "Amboy" (American boy, when he was young and staunchly pro-American). He now likes the last name least. A dedicated Christian Democrat, Raul Manglapus is regarded as one of the few intellectuals in Cory Aquino's government and seeks to cultivate that image. He enjoys history and calls for a fundamental debate in Philippines society, whose politics seem dominated by urgent, day-to-day matters. Raul Manglapus has been foreign minister since last October.

[Luna] Is it difficult to direct the foreign policy of a country colonized by Spain and the United States and invaded by Japan, which has maintained very close ties with the Americans since its independence in 1946?

[Manglapus] Foreign observers have been giving a definition of the Philippines which, in my opinion, is a simplification—400 years of the convent and 50 years of Hollywood. The Philippines is much more. It is different from the rest of Asia, not only because of the colonizers we had—we were the sole possession of Spain and the United States in Asia and the sole U.S. colony in the world—but also because of earlier factors. We are the only archipelago which had no centralized monarchy prior to European colonization. When the Spanish arrived, they could come to terms with no king, because there was none. Nor was there religious resistance, as in other parts of Asia, and so it was relatively easy for Spain to convert the people and to organize its own version of the European centralized monarchies by placing the king of Spain's representative in Manila.

Spanish Language [subhead]

In Manglapus' opinion, the Philippines is consistent with a past full of colonial changes and double games. "People are surprised that we do not speak Spanish, but they do not realize that the cause lies in Spain. The Spanish did not emigrate in the same numbers as to Latin America. And we bear Spain no grudge."

[Luna] You believe so?

[Manglapus] Yes. The revolution of the 1890's was led by Philippine Catholic freemasons, who continued to profess their faith but who were fighting against the Spanish monks' abuses. And then the Americans arrived. We found ourselves in the middle of their fight against Spain. The United States began to implement the ambiguous policy which later became typical of it. On the one hand, the Philippines was an agricultural supplier. When they became imperialists, the Americans treated those whom they had colonized in the same way as the British or the Dutch. But they differed from the others in implementing policies which responded to the indigenous situation. Thus the United States introduced general public and secular education in English throughout the Philippines. Under Spanish rule there was a Catholic, elitist education, centralized in Manila. The result was that Spanish ceased to be spoken within a generation, and our feelings of gratitude were transferred from Spain to the Americans.

U.S. Bases [subhead]

[Luna] Has that staunchly pro-American feeling in the Philippines changed?

[Manglapus] After our independence in 1946, nobody complained about our relations continuing, partly because of the euphoria of independence. Somewhat unusually in the world, there was even a movement which sought incorporation into the United States. The two U.S. bases, the treaty governing whose presence we will be reviewing this year, date from that time. But the country began to realize that that relationship with the

United States was increasingly inequitable and oppressive. Moreover—and this is worse—it created a mentality of dependence, whereby every problem had to be resolved by Washington. That mentality exchanged the image of mother Spain for father United States. For 20 years I have been saying that we must do something to develop our identity.

The contentious renewal of the agreement on the bases which the United States has in the Philippines could be the best test... The Philippines must now face up to two major problems—the continued presence of the U.S. bases (which is guaranteed until 1991) and the foreign debt, which totals almost 29 billion dollars. Should we separate or combine the two issues? People are divided. The start of the negotiation is scheduled for this year. The United States does have its ideas clear.

[Luna] Is the Philippines Government also divided over the bases?

[Manglapus] The government's unanimous opinion is that we must do what we must do in the nation's interest. Fortunately, we do not have to decide right now on the bases' continued presence; we only have to start negotiating. The last word will be said in 1990. In theory, we could be unaware now of what we will do in 2 years' time. There is a difference of opinion on the matter even among the broad section of the population who have feelings of gratitude toward the Americans. The current dilemma is whether to link the agreement to the foreign debt. Fortunately, we have a very popular government, and I believe that the people will support us, whatever we decide. Moreover, the new Constitution envisages the possibility of referendums to confirm Congress' decisions. This would be a guarantee that the leaders will do nothing unpopular. A referendum would be opportune in this exceptional situation.

Flattery of the USSR [subhead]

[Luna] No sooner did the controversy over the U.S. bases arise than Cory Aquino accepted the USSR's invitation to visit the country, a cultural agreement was signed, and the Soviet ambassador gave the president a bust on the occasion of her birthday. Are relations with the USSR changing?

[Manglapus] If we have to take "perestroika" seriously, I would say that the USSR is sincere in its desire to contribute to the new countries' independence. In a speech in Vladivostok 3 years ago, Gorbachev offered a neutral Southeast Asia his support. In 1971, the ASEAN member countries declared that this is an "area of peace, freedom, and neutrality." With the turn taken by Vietnam in the mid-seventies, we had to lay aside this declaration, which was also affected by the new presence of the Soviet base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, and then by the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. With respect to the significant gestures by the USSR toward the Philippines which you have mentioned, it is obvious

that we cannot simply reject them. If you ask me what is our opinion of what Gorbachev says, what we are going to say, then, of course, we like it. Any gesture which helps the continent's neutrality is beneficial. Moreover, it is curious that the U.S. law which in the thirties guaranteed the Philippines' independence after a transitional period advocated the archipelago's neutrality. The USSR has assured us that it is not assisting the communist rebels in the country either directly or indirectly. Officially, we accept these assurances. The communist guerrillas (grouped in the New People's Army) are one of the Philippines' gravest problems.

[Luna] What countries or groups support the New People's Army?

[Manglapus] Domestically, there is a popular base which supports it—a sector which grew up in the Marcos years and became disillusioned with capitalism as a system. China is believed to have ceased supporting the guerrillas in the mid-seventies. According to the intelligence services, we have evidence that much of the foreign financial assistance for the guerrillas comes from West Europe. No Spanish terrorist group is connected.

[Luna] Can the communist rebellion be eradicated by weapons alone?

[Manglapus] The Philippines Government appears to be taking this course to end the problem. Frankly, I do not believe that the guerrillas can disappear simply through a process of armed conflict. We must secure social transformations. I have already said, without anybody supporting me, that the Communist Party should be legalized, as it was by Spain. I believe that the Communist Party of the Philippines would be transformed if it emerged into the daylight.

[Luna] Will Marcos return to the Philippines some day?

[Manglapus] I believe that he and Imelda are a couple so deluded that it would not be surprising if they sincerely believed in the possibility of returning soon. But there is a considerable distance between their wishes and reality. Even their supporters realize that Marcos' days are over. Some of his associates are attempting to reach a reconciliation agreement with this government.

[Luna] What about the constant military coup attempts?

[Manglapus] In my opinion, in 1987 we finally surmounted the rightist threats. Unless some serious mistake is made, I do not believe that we will have any other attempted coup in the future.

Tanada Assails U.S. 'Media Blitz' on Bases
HK230951 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 22 Feb 88 pp 1, 10

[By Nimfa Rueda, with reports from Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] The United States has launched a multi-million dollar media blitz in the country to "sway public opinion" in favor of retaining U.S. military bases here, Sen. Wigberto Tanada said yesterday.

Journalists, educators and politicians have already been sent media kits "packaged" to convince the people that the Philippines "cannot do without American bases and U.S. assistance," Tanada said.

"We can expect this public relations blitz to intensify as the bases review gets closer," Tanada told members of the Central Luzon Alliance for a Sovereign Philippines (CLASP) in San Fernando, Pampanga.

The status of the American facilities is due to be reviewed this April by a panel of Philippine and American officials.

Tanada said base officials have also launched a so-called "Buy Philippines" program—a campaign to buy from local manufacturers materials needed in the bases—to win the support of Filipino businessmen.

He criticized as "pure and simple intervention" the recent visits of top U.S. officials to "lobby" for the retention of the bases.

Tanada said the Americans justify their presence by citing the dangers of the alleged Soviet build-up in the Asia-Pacific region though, he said, the U.S. bases have actually made the country a target of Soviet attack.

He added that the bases "promote" social ills such as prostitution and fatal diseases such as AIDS.

Tanada said the presence of the bases here also "obstruct efforts to neutralize, denuclearize and demilitarize" Southeast Asia and the Pacific regions.

Senate committees begin discussions today on three anti-nuclear bills.

The Senate committees on national defense and foreign relations will hold closed-door talks on the proposals which would directly affect U.S. vessels, aircraft and bases in Philippine territory.

Two bills seek to ban the entry into Philippine territory of all nuclear-powered vessels and aircraft, the storage of nuclear weapons and the construction of nuclear facilities.

The third bill seeks the creation of a Nuclear Commission which would monitor all nuclear-capable vessels and aircraft, weapons and facilities entering the country.

Ramos, Ileta Air Views on Insurgency
HK181434 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 18 Feb 88

[Text] There was a report today about the differences in opinion between former Defense Secretary Rafael Ileta and Secretary Fidel Ramos on how to fight the communist rebels.

Both Ramos and Ileta appeared at the Senate Defense Committee hearing.

Secretary Ramos compared the insurgency problem to an iceberg the tip of which is the NPA and the other part, which is under water, being the Communist Party of the Philippines-NDF and communist front organizations. Ramos said that the military can attack the NPA, but the united help of all sectors of society is needed to totally wipe out the NDF.

Former Secretary Ileta believes that the foundation of the insurgency problem is the NPA and that it should be the main concern of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

[Begin recording in English] [Unidentified Speaker] Secretary, that at this point we are not firing the torpedoes or we don't have enough torpedoes to fire at the Armed Forces, is one to say. [sentence as heard]

[Ileta] I am saying, Your Honor, that I think the direction is not properly set. It began by not being aimed properly at the right objectives. If we aim at the top always, at that surface, that visible thing which is the easiest to destroy, we will have a difficult time, because you can cut that off tomorrow and there will be another one popping up from the bottom. But I think if we hit the bottom by firing your torpedoes in the usual underwater demolition team manner, and destroy it, then the whole iceberg will sink. [end recording]

Ramos also explained to the committee that the military does not want a particular internal security act but the implementation of antismuggling laws, including a longer detention period for suspected NPA guerrillas and the return of the death penalty for heinous and loathsome crimes.

Military, Police Camps Continue Red Alert
HK230209 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Text] Military and police camps continue to be under red alert in Metro Manila. This is to avert any threats from communist terrorists who reportedly are planning to disrupt the second anniversary celebrations of the EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] revolution on

Thursday. The directive was issued by Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa, based on an intelligence report that urban guerrillas will engage in terrorist activities on Thursday. Up to this time, all entrances to Camps Aguinaldo, Crame, Bagong Bantay, Bagong Diwa, Fort Bonifacio, and Villamor Air Base are being closely guarded by the military. The order will be enforced until Friday, February 26.

Rebel Officers Hold Anniversary Meeting
HK221224 Hong Kong AFP in English 1217 GMT
22 Feb 88

[Text] Manila, Feb 22 (AFP)—Armed troops Monday barred journalists from entering the heavily-guarded Philippine military headquarters where dissident officers gathered to mark the second anniversary of their mutiny that toppled Ferdinand Marcos, witnesses said.

Heavily-armed troops shut down all but one of the sprawling camp's gates where they let in right-wing politicians and other supporters to attend the anniversary mass sponsored by the outlawed Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM), they added.

The RAM mutiny against president Marcos triggered a popular uprising that swept Mrs. Aquino to power, but many of its leaders are now in jail, under house arrest or in hiding after being implicated in several coup attempts.

The soldiers told reporters they had strict orders not to allow reporters in. Linda Kapunan, wife of RAM member Eduardo Kapunan, was threatened with arrest when she tried to bring in an Australian journalist.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, the vice chief of staff when he joined the near-bloodless February 22-25 revolt, attended the official rites by laying a wreath in a suburban Manila military cemetery earlier Monday but said he will not attend the RAM mass.

"I think that is probably a celebration of the RAM as a movement and maybe it could also be a celebration of the 28 August (1987) coup attempt, which is not completely in accord with our own principles and missions in the defense department," he told reporters.

RAM leader Navy Captain Rex Robles, under house arrest since Saturday after being implicated by police in the November 1986 murder of leftwing union leader Rolando Olalia, was also barred from attending the early evening gathering, sources close to Capt. Robles said.

The officer had stepped out of his house inside the camp and walked toward the chapel where the mass is to be held when guards assigned to him put him inside a jeep and drove him back home, the sources added.

Earlier RAM, outlawed after being implicated in coup attempts against Mrs. Aquino, accused Mr. Ramos of masterminding a frame-up of its leaders because the group had levelled graft charges against him.

Newspapers here quoted a RAM statement as saying the crackdown on Capt. Robles and Col. Kapunan, who is reportedly in hiding, as a frame-up and a "clumsy attempt to divert attention from the extensively documented graft and corruption charges" it has filed against Mr. Ramos in Congress.

It has accused Mr. Ramos, who is awaiting formal confirmation as defense secretary, of mismanagement and appointing friends to graft-ridden military financial institutions.

Mr. Ramos, whose loyalty to Mrs. Aquino as Armed Forces chief was considered the main reason for the failure of the coup attempts, said Monday many of the charges were "dead issues" being resurrected by RAM.

He said he would submit documents to congress clarifying the situation.

"We should understand that the leaders of RAM... took it upon themselves to grab power last August 28. I think that it is now very clear that they wanted to assume power themselves," he said, referring to the abortive coup attempt last year which left 53 people dead.

RAM is officially banned but some active officers still profess allegiance to it and a few have gone underground.

Its most famous member, former Army Colonel Gregorio Honasan, was arrested in December for leading the August 28 rebellion.

Columnist Rules Out Military Coup d'Etat
HK230957 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
22 Feb 88 p 7

[From "Jesus Bigornia" column: "Military Has No Rallying Point for Coup"]

[Text] If written and phoned-in reports can be taken as indicators, the Philippine public has come to suspect the military of girding for a power grab. Coming as it did amid reports of "ferment" in the regular army, a trial balloon loosed by an Army spokesman on the necessity of martial law rule to counter the mushrooming communist-led rebellion has clinched in the people's minds the idea that something is brewing in military encampments and that it is not at all pleasant.

Since President Aquino has, following a widespread uproar of protest, scuttled the possibility of declaring martial law and has, furthermore, ruled out emergency rule, only one option—a coup d'etat—is open to the military establishment. In such an event, the country would possibly be ruled by a military "junta" keeping the

President hostage as symbol of legitimate authority while real power rests with the military. Because a coup is an overt act against duly-constituted authority, the junta will, of necessity, set aside the Constitution.

Such a grim scenario is poohpoohed in knowledgeable political quarters. First, it is pointed out, there is no officer in the four major services charismatic enough and influential enough to weld a fragmented military establishment into undertaking such a risky venture. Second, it is claimed the rank and file cannot complain of the support of the Cory administration. During the incumbency of President Aquino, it is added, soldiers have been given pay raises, received more modern equipment, plus other benefits to themselves and their families.

But there is little at hand to plumb the military mind. Some quarters suggest that, with the installation of a reform-minded administration, lower- and middle-level officers have lost powers enjoyed throughout the Marcos era, including perquisites of office. To such an argument, it is stressed that the military has been, as it should always be, relegated to barracks with as little to do with civil government as necessitated by national security requirements. As for "sidelines" and "benefits" mostly illicit, it is again pointed out that gambling is still rampant and that the talk is that the Constabulary still receives its "takes" from "jueteng" [gambling].

Islamic Body Not To Discuss MNLF Membership
HK230917 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos revealed today that the MNLF's application for membership to the Islamic Conference Organization is not on the agenda of the organization's meeting.

Ramos said this information was relayed to him by government officials stationed in the Middle East. However, he said that the Philippines should not take this issue for granted.

[Begin Ramos recording in English] [Passage indistinct] We have verified from some sources that as of right now that particular matter is not part of the agenda of the OIC [Organization of Islamic Conference].

On the other hand, I do believe that we should not be too complacent about that; every effort has to be made to make sure that, on the political side, they cannot gain additional [word indistinct] support because this may result in their taking a more aggressive posture in the Philippines itself.

Alleged Armed Offensive Plan
HK230555 Hong Kong AFP in English 0543 GMT
23 Feb 88

[Text] Manila, Feb 22 (AFP)—Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said here Tuesday that the Islamic Conference (OIC) meeting in Jordan in March would not discuss granting full membership to the Philippines' Moslem separatists.

General Ramos told the Senate Defense Committee that his department had verified that membership in the OIC of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) was not on the agenda of the Amman meeting.

But he warned that the Philippines "must not be too complacent" about the MNLF bid for full OIC membership.

"Every effort must be made to make sure that on the political side, they do not gain additional elbow room and support," he said, "because this may result in (their) taking a more aggressive posture."

The MNLF is allegedly planning a major armed offensive against the government to pave the way for its full OIC membership, which would entitle them to receive open support from the organization's 46 member states.

Mr. Ramos said the Defense Department was working with the military and other government agencies to "make sure that we shall be prepared for any contingencies."

Military commanders in the south, where the Moros are based, claim they can counter any planned MNLF offensive.

MNLF Firearms Shipments Reported
HK221417 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1200 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Text] In Davao City, it has been reported that the MNLF is using two big speedboats to carry shipment of firearms from the Middle East through Sabah. There had also been reports saying that the MNLF is scheduled to receive 6,500 high-powered firearms after the ICO [Islamic Conference Organization] meeting in Jordan this March.

Thailand

Chawalit Leaves for Visit to Vientiane
BK230622 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] At 0810 today General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander and acting supreme commander, and a 10-member delegation departed from the Air Force Headquarters Airport at Don Muang for a visit to Vientiane to strengthen Thai-Lao relations. The delegation was invited by General Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the Lao People's Army General Staff. About 60 correspondents are accompanying Gen Chawalit on the trip. Gen Chawalit and a team of 10 correspondents will spend 1 night in Vientiane; the remaining 50 correspondents will return to Bangkok this afternoon.

At the end of his 2-day visit to Vientiane, Gen Chawalit will return to Bangkok with the two pilots. Wing Commander Somnuk Yiamsathan and Flight Lieutenant Phairot Paoprayun, whose OV-10 aircraft crashed in Laos.

Expects Bilateral Trade to Increase

BK230221 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
23 Feb 88 p 15

["Exclusive interview" of Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut by the BUSINESS POST section of the BANGKOK POST; date not given]

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut expects Thai-Lao trade to increase and cooperation to expand following the recent ceasefire after border clashes.

In an exclusive interview with the BUSINESS POST, Gen Chawalit said he was confident bilateral trade would become more active, with the two sides cooperating more.

He said the Government would relax its tight controls on trading along the Thai-Lao border after a few months of problems.

He admitted that several Thai firms which were doing business with Laos were very concerned about the border problems during the past few months, while a number of Thai firms with investments in Laos, including joint ventures, were also uncertain about the future of Thai-Lao trade.

"Now that the situation has stabilised, I expect two-way trade to normalise soon," the army chief said.

There are currently about 236 Thai firms doing business with Laos, including joint ventures.

On the investment front, the Army chief said investment potential was bright and that he expected investment in this Indochinese country to increase.

In 1986, bilateral trade was worth 1,444 million baht, with the Thai side posting about 77 million baht surplus. Last year during a six month period exports to Laos were worth 254.8 million baht, with imports from that country worth 141.7 million baht.

Major Thai exports to Laos include rice, flour, canned foods, textiles, construction materials, industrial products and transportation equipment and parts. Imports from Laos include electricity, logs, forest products and steel scrap.

Describing Laos as a big market for Thai consumer products, Gen Chawalit said he wished to see both countries maintain their close relationship for mutual benefit. "Laos itself has a good intention to normalise its good ties with Thailand," he noted.

The Army chief also said the Government had already instructed various agencies concerned to hurriedly speed up work to resume border trading after temporary closures during the brief conflict.

Pilots' Release Discussed

BK231242 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1200 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Reporting from Vientiane, a Public Relations Department correspondent said that this afternoon the Thai and Lao military delegations met at the Lan Xang Hotel to further expand the results of their successful meeting in Bangkok. Speaking to correspondents, General Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the LPA General Staff, said their meeting dealt with the two Thai pilots in Lao custody. He said he was ready to respond favorably to the Thai request to return the two pilots to Bangkok tomorrow. Both pilots are currently in good health.

The correspondent also reported that tomorrow, after another round of meetings, Gen Chawalit and party will pay a courtesy call on Phoumi Vongvichit, the Acting LPDR President, before returning to Bangkok.

NATION Examines Visit

BK230112 Bangkok THE NATION in English
23 Feb 88 p 4

[Editorial: "Illegal Elements in Thai-Lao Border Must Be Stamped Out"]

[Text] Army Commander in Chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut will be visiting Vientiane today at the invitation of his Lao counterpart, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan. But why he is going there is not clear.

Presumably, Gen Chawalit is trying in his own way to improve the atmosphere for subsequent political negotiations between the two governments. And during his visit, his Lao host is expected to hand over to Gen Chawalit the two Thai air force officers captured in Laos after their OV-10 aircraft was downed on Feb 13.

We have heartily welcomed the cease-fire agreement Gen Chawalit and Gen Sisavat concluded in Bangkok last Wednesday. The agreement was reached after only two days of talks in extremely friendly atmosphere. But now we hope Gen Chawalit is not over-extending his legitimate role.

The cease-fire agreement clearly stated that the two delegations in the Bangkok talks would recommend their respective governments to begin political negotiations in 15 days after the cease-fire.

We believe it is correct to let the two governments, through their foreign ministries, take over the process of normalization of relations and negotiations to settle the border dispute.

The two military leaders, in the meantime, must make sure that the cease-fire agreement, as well as the troop disengagement, is honestly adhered to.

Moreover, they can also help maintain peace along the Thai-Lao border by rooting out all illegal elements along the border. They should also start their separate probes to find out what were the causes of the border conflict near Ban Romklao, in addition to the unclear demarcation.

Persistent reports said Thai loggers crossed into the Lao side to fell trees. At first they paid handsome bribes to local Lao authorities. But later they refused to pay and hired right-wing Lao guerrillas to protect their illegal logging operation in the disputed border area. Armed clashes ensued and these led to the full-scale border fighting in recent weeks.

Political negotiations may result in a formal agreement between the two governments to settle the border dispute. But this will not necessarily prevent recurrence of a similar border conflict caused by illegal activities in the Thai-Lao border.

Gen Chawalit might take the opportunity during his visit to Vientiane today to persuade his Lao counterpart to work out practical measures to stamp out all illegal activities along the common border of the two countries.

Gen Chawalit has said he would soon tell the Thai people things about the border conflict that had not been disclosed to the public. We expect him to tell what were the real causes of the conflict and how he is going to deal with them.

Sitthi To Speed Lao Political Negotiations
BK230754 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia
in English 1500 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said Thailand is ready to settle the border dispute with Laos through political negotiations. As a diplomatic overture, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said he had instructed Thai Ambassador to Vientiane Niran Phanuphong to probe the Lao Foreign Ministry's views on the recently concluded cease-fire agreement between

Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Lao Army Chief of Staff Sisavat Keobounphan. He said the ministry is satisfied with the outcome of the cease-fire talks and will adhere to the text and spirit of the joint statement.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said he will accelerate the political negotiations that will be based on the 1907 French-Siamese Treaty and relevant maps. He added that Thailand will welcome any Laotian delegation for the upcoming talks to put an end to the conflict at Ban Romklao of Phitsanulok Province.

Ministry Allows Rice Aid Shipment to Laos
BK230129 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
23 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] Nong Khai—The Interior Ministry yesterday agreed to allow some 5,000 tons of rice destined for northern Laos to be transported across the border after the shipment had been held up in a provincial godown since February 11.

Provincial sources said Nong Khai governor Santi Manikan was given the go-ahead from the Interior Ministry as security measures for cross-border trading were eased yesterday following last week's ceasefire agreement.

Officials of the World Food Programme last week urged provincial officials to speed up the shipment because the rice is part of relief aid to make up for shortfalls caused by drought last year.

Provincial officials have said the delay was caused by documentation problems.

Security measures were eased at the Tha Sadet checkpoint yesterday, with some 30 to 40 merchants allowed to cross the border to trade.

Government Santi also called on all district officers to explain to villagers that the fighting had ended and the situation had returned to normal.

Villagers had withdrawn about 100 million baht from local banks and converted their savings to gold during the fighting at Ban Romklao.

Thai merchants returning from Vientiane yesterday said security at the Laotian capital was strict because of Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's visit today.

Former Premier Calls Truce With Laos 'Defeat'
BK230154 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
23 Feb 88 pp 1, 3

[Text] Former Prime Minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot yesterday strongly criticized last week's Thai-Lao cease-fire agreement the first such negative reaction to the peace pact by a leading Thai statesman.

He said the truce could be seen as a defeat for Thailand because the Third Army claimed the only reason its troops did not strike into Laotian territory was because the Government did not want the fighting to escalate.

"We were defeated by Laos," he said.

"We have boasted for several days of being able to defeat Laotian troops at any time.

"Chinese New Year has passed and we still cannot achieve what we have boasted of."

The former Social Action Party leader, speaking at his Rim Ping residence in Chiang Mai, said it was ironic to describe the truce as a "happy ending" to the fighting at Ban Romklao in Phitsanulok Province.

Commenting on the meeting between Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Laotian Army chief-of-staff Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, M.R. Khukrit said:

"They hugged each other as if they were long-time friends after alighting from the plane and after the negotiations."

The elder statesman said the Thai-Lao "happy ending" would deteriorate because Vientiane would fire on Thailand again from its river patrol boats.

To associate with Laos is "like raising an untamed gibbon", he said.

"It will turn on its owner unexpectedly while he is hugging it."

Although Thailand and Laos are brothers, "we cannot always regard Laos as a younger brother", he said.

"It won't work. It will cause Laos to further dislike us."

M.R. Khukrit said Laos had an inferiority complex and had never been an independent state.

If not colonised by Siam, Laos would have either come under Vietnamese or Burmese domination, he said.

When Laos was later independent from French authority, Vietnam took over, reinforcing the inferiority complex, M.R. Khukrit said.

"Laos caused the problem (at Ban Romklao) in an attempt to overcome this inferiority complex," he said.

The elder statement said Thailand should adopt a stern foreign policy with Laos rather than a "hand-in-hand policy".

He said the truce would not create real peace unless Thailand gets tough.

"If Thailand wants to be Laos' brother, we should be a tough brother so that Laos will respect us.

"Don't be soft. Act swiftly and decisively, especially at war," he said.

M.R. Khukrit suggested Thai troops cross the Mekong River, torch Vientiane and return without declaring war on Laos.

In Phitsanulok yesterday, Third Army commander Lt-Gen Siri Thiwaphan defended the ceasefire agreement during a briefing for some 200 administrative, Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC), military and police officials, along with patriotic groups from 17 northern provinces.

Thai troops were capable of striking behind Laotian lines but the Government did not want the fighting to escalate—a move which caused a "third country" to become more involved in the fighting, he said.

"We accepted the Lao proposal for a ceasefire because we want to make use of our manpower for national development rather than for fighting," he said.

Lt-Gen Siri said Thailand did not want to hurt Laos more than it had suffered because Laos was not fighting alone.

If the fighting had dragged on, soldiers of a "third country"—presumably Vietnam—would have become more involved, he said.

Lt-Gen Siri said although the fighting has ceased and troops of both sides have been pulled back, Laos has not yet accepted that Ban Romklao or Hill 1428 are in Thai territory.

"This matter must be the subject of talks between the two governments," he said, adding: "We have sufficient evidence on hand to prove the land is ours."

He said the Thai-Lao conflict at Ban Romklao can be taken as an example for the world, and particularly Indochinese states, to see that those encroaching upon Thai soil will face tough resistance from both Thai soldiers and the Thai people.

The situation at Ban Romklao not only proved the capability of the Thai forces, but also aroused patriotism among Thais, who demonstrated unity against the intruders by giving moral support and donations to soldiers, he said.

Lt-Gen Siri said high-level officials had been satisfied with the performance of the Thai troops.

"Although they had sustained casualties, they inflicted three times as many casualties on the other side," he said.

He said the Third Army will develop Ban Romklao and three nearby villages—Ban Khun Nam Dit, Ban Khun Nam Chuang and Ban Phu Khat—to be self-defence villages along the Thai-Lao border.

At the same time, eight other nearby villages will be developed as strategic villages in which about 400 families of reservists, war veterans and defence volunteers will be settled.

These two projects will be completed this year, Lt-Gen Siri said.

Fisherman Killed by SRV Gunboat Fire
BK230851 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia
in English 1500 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Text] A Thai fisherman was killed when a Vietnamese gunboat attacked a trawler near Vietnamese territorial waters on Friday [19 February], Thai police said yesterday. The victim, identified as Thongdi Thaiket, 29, was brought back to Thailand in the storage locker of his vessel, (Kittisak 2). The skipper, Phaibun Kasemthirasombun, 25, told police he and his crew came under fire from a Vietnamese patrol boat around 4 am while fishing before dawn.

Paper Reports Major Log Deal With Vietnam
BK230110 Bangkok THE NATION in English
23 Feb 88 p 6

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] A Thai company last week bought 37.5 million baht worth of logs from Ho Chi Minh City. It was the largest single-item trade deal so far this year.

Business sources told THE NATION the 5,000 cubic metres of logs, which are scheduled to arrive later this month, is part of 50,000 cubic metres, worth about 375 million baht, that a Bangkok-based company is planning to buy from Vietnam this year.

Sources refused to disclose the name of the company, but said it is one of 20 companies now trading with Vietnam.

The 375-million-baht deal, if completed, will be the largest single-item trade deal ever between Thailand and Vietnam.

The deal was agreed upon last week in Ho Chi Minh City between Saigon Vientiane Import and Export Company and a Thai representative, sources said.

The imported logs will be for the furniture and pinewood industries and will be re-exported to European markets.

Meanwhile, a representative of Sirichai Fishing Co returned from Ho Chi Minh City after re-negotiating with Vietnamese authorities to allow more trawlers to fish in their waters.

Last month, the company signed an agreement with Ho Chi Minh-based Sea Produce Export Corporation allowing seven Thai trawlers to fish legally inside Vietnam for the first time, beginning at the end of this month.

About 100 Thai trawler owners have signed up with Sirichai, to send trawlers to Vietnamese waters.

Sources also said the new Bangkok-Ho Chi Minh City air route was disappointing. During the past three weeks, there was a small number of passengers.

Thai International on Feb 5 began weekly flights, carrying about 60 passengers during the inaugural flight and about 120 in the second flight. But only 30 passengers were in the third flight last week.

Sources said public relations work is needed to promote the new route, which competes with Air France. The French airline was the first to obtain rights to fly this route.

The amount of cargo intake on the Thai flights was also under the target, according to sources. Expensive cargo fees were cited as the main obstacle.

Last year, cargo from overseas Vietnamese in the U.S. and Australia brought in more than 100 million baht to Thai Airways Co. Thai International and Thai Airways will soon merge into one company.

Sources said that in Vietnam, each airline is allowed to have only one station master. Since there are two destinations—Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City—where the Thai airline is operating, making promotions is more difficult.

It would take the initiative of the Foreign Ministry to negotiate with Vietnam to open an extra office in Ho Chi Minh City. At the moment, Air Vietnam handles all ticketing for Thai International in Ho Chi Minh City.

1,127 SRV Boat People Arrive 8 Jan-15 Feb
BK220711 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 19 Feb 88

[Text] The number of illegal immigrants arriving in Thailand by boat from 8 January to 15 February has decreased, according to Navy Captain Thapphon Siphon, chief of the public relations office of the Navy Secretariat. During this period, 1,410 illegal immigrants, all Vietnamese, arrived on 49 occasions, 39 of which occurred on Thailand's eastern coast. Of these people, 1,127 landed on the coast of Trat Province on 36 occasions, 100 arrived in Chanthaburi Province on 2 occasions, and 17 arrived in Chong Samaesan of Chon Buri Province on 1 occasion. Ten arrival incidents took place in the South, involving 160 Vietnamese. Of these, 29 arrived in Songkhla on 3 occasions, 81 arrived at natural gas drilling sites on 4 occasions, and 50 arrived in Nakhon Si Thammarat on 3 occasions.

'Land People' To Be Denied Asylum
BK220119 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
22 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] Vietnamese boat people who have arrived in Thailand from Kampuchea since January 1 will be denied asylum and deprived the right to resettlement in third countries, National Security Council [NSC] secretary-general Suwit Sutthanukun said yesterday.

Thailand has reclassified these Vietnamese illegal immigrants as "land people" because they travelled overland from Vietnam to Kampuchea and then sailed to Thailand only on the last leg of their journey, said Mr Suwit.

Vietnamese arrivals on east coast beaches numbered about 11,000, of which Trat province alone accounted for 7,635. Several thousand have arrived this year and officials say most of the newcomers paid 15,000-20,000 baht fees in gold to Thai and Kampuchean racketeers who smuggled them in, mostly in Trat.

The sharp influx into Trat from Kampuchea's Koh Kong prompted the Interior Ministry to adopt tough measures, including towing refugee boats back to sea.

The ministry also purged provincial officials alleged to have turned a blind eye to the smuggling.

Mr Suwit said new arrivals would be taken to Site Two holding centre on the Thai-Kampuchean border, which now houses 160,000 Kampuchean and Vietnamese refugees.

"We have informed the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] of our decision to move the Vietnamese to Site Two and asked them to provide food, shelter and other necessities to them," said the NSC chief.

The Government has come under pressure from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United States to allow temporary asylum for the Vietnamese boat people.

The UNHCR has proposed the Government open camps in Kap Choeng, Kamput and Si Khiu to accept the newcomers, and a Congressional hearing is scheduled this month on refugee problems in Thailand and the Government's refugee policy.

Mr Suwit said the UNHCR proposal was unacceptable because it would encourage more Vietnamese to arrive and increase the burden on Thailand.

Accusing the UNHCR and the U.S. of not showing sufficient interest in the source of the problem, Mr Suwit said Vietnam was driving its own people out.

"The UNHCR and U.S. don't bother to ask why third countries are accepting fewer, but they demand that we be humanitarian," he said.

Meanwhile, foreign diplomats are to be taken to Trat to inspect refugee camps this week.

Sitthi Criticizes UNHCR on Refugee Issue
BK200231 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 Feb 88 p 2

[Text] Thailand is maintaining its humanitarian policy towards refugees and tough action is being taken only against illegal immigrants, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

Asked about US pressure on Thailand through the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said:

"Other countries should sympathise with Thailand-

"We have continued our policy of providing shelter to refugees on humanitarian grounds.

"But we have to take action against any unlawful practices such as the smuggling into the country of illegal immigrants," he said.

ACM Sitthi said Thailand will not push out refugees once they have landed.

But he criticised the UNHCR for putting an increasing burden on Thailand instead of helping to reduce it.

"The UNHCR said it would help shoulder the refugee burden. It should keep its word. It should not try to put more pressure on Thailand while the existing burden has not been reduced," he said.

Thailand also has to take into account its own security, he said.

Thailand disagreed with a US plan to hold a congressional hearing on the refugee problem.

"Whenever they talk about this matter they hurt our feelings. What they keep saying only concerns the humanitarian issue," said ACM Sitthi.

"Thailand does not want a Congressional hearing but they have only postponed it."

The minister praised Thai Ambassador to Washington Asa Sarasin for having voiced Thailand's stand on the issue.

"From now on, we shall not discuss the issue with other countries and will let the UNHCR deal with our Interior Ministry," ACM Sitthi said.

Trat Governor Asks U.S. To Take More Refugees
BK230835 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia
in English 1500 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Text] Pridi Tantiphong yesterday asked U.S. Ambassador William Brown to help arrange the resettlement of Vietnamese refugees to the United States. The Trat governor made the request when the envoy visited the refugee camps in Khlong Yai, Laem Ngop, and Muang Districts yesterday to see the refugee situation first hand. The governor told Mr Brown that since several refugees in Trat were former servicemen of the Vietnamese Army and had relatives in the U.S., Washington should work harder to resettle them. Mr Brown promised to help, a source said.

The governor also briefed the envoy on the easy access to Thailand refugees entering from Kompong Som, which takes only 40 minutes. Mr Brown praised local authorities for their good care of the refugees.

Soldier Killed in Attack on CPM Base Camp
BK230245 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
23 Feb 88 p 2

[Text] Betong—A military-trained ranger was killed in a 15-minute clash with Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] insurgents in dense jungle before government forces succeeded in capturing a guerrilla camp yesterday morning.

Col Wara Waruttamangkun, deputy commander of the Thai-Malaysian Combined Task Force Headquarters, identified the slain soldier as Pvt Chamlong Channiyom, attached to the 4152 Infantry Company led by Capt Sommat Wilawan.

Col Wara said the company was sent to seize the camp at Ban Yarom, some 8 kilometres east of the Ban Chanthalak airfield and near the 56th boundary post of the Thai-Malaysian border.

The camp was the base for the CPM's 12th Regiment.

The company exchanged gunfire with insurgents guarding the camp, who then fled into the jungle, the deputy commander said.

Malaysia's Mahathir Begins 4-Day Visit
BK2209023 Bangkok TNA in English
0900 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Text] Bangkok, Feb. 22 (OANA-TNA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad arrived here this afternoon ten minutes before schedule for a four-day official visit to Thailand.

The Malaysian leader was welcomed by Thai Premier Gen. Prem Tinsulanon and other members of the cabinet at the Don Muang military airport.

Dr Mahathir, accompanied by his wife Dr Siti Hasmah Mohamed Ali, including Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar, Trade and Industry Minister Rafidah Aziz, Deputy Home Minister Megat Junid Megat Ayub and Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Oo Gin Sun, will be granted an audience with their majesties the King and the Queen of Thailand before proceeding to the northern province of Chiang Mai later this afternoon. [sentence as received]

In Chiang Mai, he is scheduled to hold talks with Gen. Prem on bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual concern.

Daily Targets Malaysian Treatment of Fishermen
BK230745 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai
23 Feb 88 p 8

[Editorial: "A Gift for Mahathir"]

[Text] We welcome Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Sri Mahathir Mohamed, who is visiting Thailand from 22-25 February as a guest of the Thai Government. Dr Mahathir's current visit is rather special because, in addition to making a visit as prime minister of a neighboring country, he will hold official consultations with the Thai prime minister.

The major issues that the Malaysian side wants to discuss include tourism, the joint development zone, joint investment in automobile production, and palm oil; Thailand has only one vitally important issue to discuss, the joint development zone. Thai fishermen call the joint development zone the "problem triangle" that holds abundant marine life. In the past few years, the Malaysian Administration has seized many Thai boats fishing in the zone on charges of violating Malaysian waters, and Thai fishermen have been put on trial almost every month, creating untold suffering for both the fishermen and the boat owners. One cause of this problem could be the lack of a firm Thai policy to protect Thai fishermen's interests. Another cause of the problem could be Malaysia's unwillingness to implement the 1978 memorandum of understanding between former Thai Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan and his former Malaysian counterpart, Datuk Hussein Onn. This memorandum clearly stated that the people of both countries can fish, navigate, and conduct hydrographic and oceanographic research in the joint development zone.

We feel that Malaysian seizure of Thai fishing boats has victimized the Thai boats, and that their legal defense has not received sufficient attention in Malaysian courts due to lack of evidence showing the positions of the Thai boats when they were seized.

As a solution, Thai and Malaysian officials should be placed on both Thai and Malaysian patrol boats to witness whether the seized boats were actually violating Malaysian waters.

Another solution would be for Thailand to operate boats to warn Thai fishing boats that they are fishing in Malaysian waters. The Agriculture Ministry should be able to provide this service, considering the billions of baht the Thai fishing fleet generates for the country.

We appeal to Malaysia to treat the Thai fishing boat issue sincerely during negotiations with the Thai Government, so that the Thai Government will exhibit the sincerity it has always shown Malaysia in negotiating the other issues that interest Malaysia.

Supreme Command Reports on Cambodian Border
BK220907 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 20 Feb 88

[Report on the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border given by Director of Supreme Command Information Office Lieutenant General Sihadet Bunnak to correspondents; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] We have to take care of a wide area because of the military confrontation against us. The situation along this side of the border is uncertain because of the political and military policies of the country that is occupying Cambodia. More importantly, we should not forget that the opposite side has tried to divert the attention of the world community and Thailand from the Cambodian situation in order to reduce the pressure on itself. Therefore, I would like to stress that the Cambodian problem is still a big problem that threatens the security of Thailand and this region.

As for the situation along the Cambodian border during the period under review, the Vietnamese side has continued to move its troops into areas near the Thai-Cambodian border under its plan to seal off the border and prevent the Cambodian patriotic forces from entering deep inside Cambodia. The Vietnamese side deployed part of its forces in northern Cambodia and moved units to areas opposite Chong Chan Daen of Ban Kraai District of Buriram Province, Chong Samet—which could also be called Chong Chon—on Kap Choeng District of Surin and the area opposite Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi Province.

The Vietnamese side planted a large number of landmines and booby traps in areas south of Battambang Province to seal off infiltration by the Cambodian patriotic forces. Frequent fighting took place inside Cambodia in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province and Battambang Province. Previously, the Vietnamese side prepared to suppress the Cambodian patriotic forces by deploying about 4,000 soldiers along with tanks, armored personnel carriers and weapons in areas in those provinces.

Military operations by the Cambodian patriotic forces inflicted casualties on the Vietnamese side in various areas in Battambang Province, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province and Koh Kong Province. The fighting

inside Cambodia caused artillery shells to sporadically strike areas in Ubon Ratchathani, Buriram, Prachin Buri and Chanthaburi Provinces.

Protest Demands Return of Lintel by U.S.
BK200243 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] Buriram—About 20,000 students, villagers and defence volunteers rallied yesterday to demand local officials seek the return of the Thaplang Narai Banthomsin. [Stone lintel carved with the image of Vishnu asleep on the water].

Holding placards and banners with messages calling for the return of the lintel, the protesters marched through the town and handed a letter to the governor.

The villagers, led by cultural office officials, demanded that the Alsdorf Foundation, which has possession of the ancient sandstone artifact, return it without conditions.

The lintel was taken from the Hindu Phnomrung Temple in Buriram Province.

Several government agencies, as well as the House Cultural and Tourism Committee, have launched efforts to negotiate the return of the lintel.

Ruam Thai Candidate Wins Phrae By-Election
BK220857 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0000 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Excerpt] Reporting at 2300 yesterday on the tallies of the candidates for the by-election in Phrae Province, Anek Sitthiprasat, director general of the Local Administration Department, stated that Chuwit Chitsakun, candidate No. 1 of the Ruam Thai Party, received 115,957 votes; Metha Ua-aphinyakun, candidate No. 2 of the Democrat Party, received 66,338 votes; and Wong Chomphuming, candidate No. 3 of the Democratic Labor Party, received 3,462 votes. As a result, Chuwit Chitsakun is elected a member of parliament of Phrae Province to fill the vacant position. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

KYODO Interviews Nguyen Co Thach on Cambodia
OW231321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1304 GMT
23 Feb 88

[Text] Hanoi, Feb. 23 KYODO—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said Tuesday Vietnam will complete withdrawing all troops from Kampuchea by the end of 1990 at the latest.

Nguyen Co Thach also said in an interview with KYODO News Service that he is confident that Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Kampuchean Prime Minister Hun Sen will resume their peace talks sooner or later.

This is the first time that a high-ranking Vietnamese official has put a date to the completion of troop withdrawal.

"That means the latest could be at midnight of December 31 of 1990. That means at Christmas... We have to withdraw," the foreign minister said. Vietnam keeps an estimated 140,000 troops in Kampuchea.

He said Prince Sihanouk's determination to settle the nine-year-old Kampuchean conflict politically appears to remain unchanged, indicating Vietnam is pinning its hopes on the prince playing a leading role in solving the issue.

Sihanouk met Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh, in France in December and January in an attempt to reach a political settlement to the nine-year-old Kampuchean conflict.

But the prince resigned as president of the three-party resistance coalition of Democratic Kampuchea after Son Sann, the leader of one of the three factions, criticized him for the peace talks with Hun Sen.

In commenting on Sihanouk's announcement that he was suspending the talks with Hun Sen, Co Thach said the tide of dialogue will never reverse.

"I believe sooner or later there will be a resumption (of the talks). The last nine years of fighting could not solve the question. Only talks can do it," he said.

Nguyen Co Thach, however, rejected Sihanouk's proposal for direct talks between Sihanouk and Vietnam, saying the Kampuchean quarters concerned should first hold talks.

Referring to Japan's invitation for Sihanouk to visit Japan and other moves suggesting Japan is seeking to play an active role in solving the Kampuchean issue, Nguyen Co Thach said, "up to now, Japan has been one-sided. Japan supports only one side."

He said there is no reason to oppose increased private economic relations with South Korea and said South Korean business executives are now in Vietnam to purchase coal.

The foreign minister said Vietnam has received no proposal from South Korea about opening trade offices in each other's country but said his government will study the matter if South Korea makes such a proposal.

Disengagement of Lao, Thai Troops Completed
BK221536 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT
22 Feb 87

[Text] Hanoi/OANA VNA Feb. 22—In execution of Article 2 of the agreement signed by the Lao and Thai military delegations in Bangkok on Feb. 17, the Lao People's Armed Forces and Thai troops at 8.00 hrs on Feb. 21 began to move apart 3 km from the disputed area in Na Banoi Village, Boten District, Sayaboury Province of Laos, reports V.N.A.'s correspondent in Vientiane.

The disengagement of the two opposing Armed Forces along the Lao-Thai common border at Na Banoi was completed at 18.00 hours the same day. This activity was supervised by three mixed teams each comprising three members from either side set up by the joint Lao-Thai military commission. These teams performed their task at the disputed area under the guidance of Col. Somboun Sisavat, chief of the Lao military delegation, and Col. Thawisak Ketsali, chief of the Thai military delegation.

The separation of the two warring forces from the area of confrontation has made it possible for the joint Lao-Thai military commission to carry out its work.

Defense Minister Greeted Soviet Army-Navy Day
BK230644 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of Soviet Army and Navy—23 February 1988—Senior General Le Duc Anh, our country's minister of national defense, sent a greetings message to Senior General Yazov, Soviet defense minister.

Le Duc Anh Sends Greeting Message
BK210241 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT
20 Feb 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 20—Minister of Defence General Le Duc Anh today extended greetings to his Soviet counterpart, General D.T. Yazov, on the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy Day (Feb. 23).

The message praises the unparalleled exploits of Soviet fighters in the great war for defending the Soviet homeland and saving mankind from the fascist catastrophe as an immortal epic, a shining example of valiancy, revolutionary heroism and proletarian internationalism for the world revolutionary movement and the whole progressive mankind.

It notes that at present the Soviet Army and Navy, with modern weapons and techniques, have become the most reliable defence force of the Soviet homeland, the socialist community and the forces of revolution, peace and democracy in the world.

"The Vietnam People's Army," the message says, "greatly rejoices at and is proud of the historic pages full of exploits and the great achievements recorded by the Soviet people and their armed forces in national construction and defence, and the successes in the all-sided, profound restructuration worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress and plenums of the party General Committee."

"On this glorious day, we wish to express our deepest gratitude to the party, the government, the people and the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union for their great, valuable and effective assistance to the Vietnamese people and Army in their revolutionary cause," the message says.

Hanoi Meeting Marks Anniversary
BK221551 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT
22 Feb 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 22—The Ministry of National Defence organized a mass meeting here today in honour of the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy Day (Feb. 23).

The meeting was attended by Col. Gen. Doan Khue, Politburo member of the party C.C, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army; Col. Gen. Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the party C.C and chief of the General Political Department of the V.P.A; and Col. Gen. Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence.

On the Soviet side were Charge d'Affaires A.S. Varonin and Rear-Admiral M. Parfentiev, military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam.

After an opening speech by Col. Gen. Nguyen Quyet, Col. Gen. Doan Khue delivered a speech highlighting the glorious process of foundation and growth of the Soviet Armed Forces during the past 70 years, and the great victories, selfless sacrifices, and meritorious services of the people and Armed Forces of the Soviet Union towards mankind in wartime as well as in the cause of safeguarding world peace and security at present.

On behalf of all officers and men of the Vietnam People's Army, he conveyed their warm congratulations to the fraternal Soviet Armed Forces and expressed their profound attitude [as received] to the Soviet Union for its great and effective assistance to Vietnam in the past and at present. He expressed his best wishes for the everlasting solidarity and militant alliance between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

NHAN DAN Carries Commentary
BK230932 Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT
23 Feb 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 23—"The Soviet Armed Forces cared for and guided by the Communist Party, the state and the people of the Soviet Union, are fully

capable of crushing any aggressive attempt," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today marking the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy Day (Feb 23).

After recalling the process of arduous, yet glorious struggle of the Soviet Armed Forces for national defence, the paper continues :

"The Soviet Union's victory in World War II brought about crucial changes in the situation of the world, disintegrated an important part of international imperialism, and created an exceptional development of the three revolutionary currents of our time. It has proven the invincible strength of the Soviet state, a regime of the workers and peasants and other working people, and the superiority of socialism over capitalism. The substantial contributions of the Soviet Army and people to world peace and to the liberation of nations will forever be engraved in mankind's mind.

"Over the past more than 40 years since the end of World War II, the strength of socialism in peaceful construction has become all the more convincing. The Soviet Union, relying on the strength of the Soviet society, is the adamant bulwark of world peace.

"The situation of the world today and its trend of development are inseparable from those major contributions of the Soviet Union and its national defence strength.... To maintain friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union is a factor guaranteeing security for many nations. For years, the Soviet Union has helped Afghanistan to defend the people's administration there."

Dealing with the relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the paper stressed: "The friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries have originated from the history of revolutionary struggle of the people in each country. Glorious pages of this relationship were written during the anti-French and anti-U.S. resistance wars and continue to be written till today."

"On the occasion of this festive day of the Soviet Armed Forces, we express our sincere gratitude to the party, government, people and Armed Forces of the Soviet Union for their wholehearted support and great assistance to our national construction and defence," NHAN DAN concludes.

Vo Van Kiet Cites Progress in Dong Thap Muoi
BK230648 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Text] Recently, the Dong Thap Muoi Development Project Steering Committee met in Long An to announce the initial results of the 1987-88 expansion plan involving a 40,000-hectare winter-spring rice-growing area and

to discuss ways to implement the Council of Ministers' decision on a 3-year socioeconomic development project to be carried out in the Dong Thap Muoi area between 1988 and 1990.

Within the framework of the three major economic plans, in July 1987 the Council of Ministers made public a decision stressing the need to concentrate guidance and due investments on exploiting the great potentials of Dong Thap Muoi and turning this former revolutionary base into an area rich in agriculture, industry, and forestry and a place of civilization and progress. The decision calls for the establishment of a new pattern that will benefit other development projects nationwide.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, praised the efforts, determination, and great unity of mind of the steering committee and all sectors, people, and provinces in the Dong Thap Muoi area who successfully completed the expansion plan involving a 40,000-hectare winter-spring rice-growing area within a short period of time and under difficult circumstances—an unprecedentedly great achievement. Perhaps never before in our country has any newly reclaimed area of land produced so high a rice yield, nor has any newly established enterprise recovered the capital invested in so short a time.

This initial result has created new possibilities for subsequent crop seasons. As with the case of rice, the cultivated area for other crops suitable to Dong Thap Muoi area and of equal economic value as rice will also be expanded. This initial achievement enables us to ascertain that the exploitation of the potential of Dong Thap Muoi is no longer a matter of chance but something that guarantees unfailing results. This is because every success is based on previous experience.

What we have learned from our experience in 1987 makes it necessary for us to exert greater efforts in 1988, especially now that we have the party Central Committee's fourth plenum resolution and the law on investment and a number of policies to be promulgated in the near future concerning economic and agricultural development. With our existing labor and land resources, leadership experience, the determination of both the central and local levels to invest capital, and appropriate problem-solving methods, we have every condition for rapid progress. Given the present situation, it is a crime to get things done slowly.

Peasants Group's Congress Scheduled 28-29 Mar
BK230202 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Text] On 22 February 1988, the party Central Committee Secretariat issued Communiqué No 65-BTTU on the convening of the first national congress of Vietnam's Collectivized Peasants Association.

According to the communique, the congress of delegates will be convened on 25 March 1988. After 3 days of preparatory meetings, the congress will officially start on 28 March and conclude on 29 March 1988 at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi.

Review of February 1988 TAP CHI CONG SAN
BK221557 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 21 Feb 88

[Summary] The February 1988 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN begins with an editorial entitled "Major Guiding Concepts for the 1986-90 5-Year and 1988 Socioeconomic Development Plans," highlighting the overall tasks and comprehensive and specific socioeconomic targets for the remaining years of the first stage, that had clearly been defined and pointed out by the sixth party congress. The editorial says: "The 1986-90 5-year Plan constitutes a highly important step toward achieving aforementioned targets. However, due to the failure to fulfill satisfactorily the plans for 1986 and 1987, the socioeconomic situation has changed slowly."

The editorial continues: "The fourth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee had defined tasks for the 1988-90 3-year period, which involve striving to achieve, at all costs, the objective of stabilizing the socioeconomic situation by a great step to create favorable conditions for socioeconomic development in the ensuing years." The editorial then sets forth the major guiding concepts for the implementation of the socioeconomic plan for the next 3 years.

Next comes an article entitled "Intensively Carry Out the Three Comprehensive Programs for Advanced Science and Technology Until the Year 2000," by Prof Dang Huu. The article starts by pointing out the main features concerning the characteristics and nature of the scientific and technological revolution in the new stage, which is also known as the industrial revolution. It then goes into details for an analysis of the development of this revolution in the world.

Touching on economic topics, the journal publishes an article entitled "Economization: A Major National Policy," by Nguyen Khiem. The article points out the fearful losses caused by wastage in various fields and introduces measures for the implementation of the Council of Ministers' decision on strictly practicing thrift.

This is followed by an article by Tran Ho entitled "Backwardness in Economic Theoretical Perception." The article says it is backwardness in theoretical perception that is an especially important cause of mistakes and shortcomings in socioeconomic guidance and management over the past 12 years.

In this issue, the journal also publishes an article by Hong Chuong, chairman of the Vietnam Journalists Association, dealing with the campaign for renovation.

"The article presents a brief analysis of the process of restructuring and renovation currently taking place in Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the socialist community."

Next is the article by Vu Nhat Khai entitled: "Enhance the Function of Criticism and Transformation of Marxist-Leninist Theory." The article points out backwardness and dogmatism in theoretical activities at present.

The journal then publishes an article by Prof Ho Van Thong dealing with present theoretical and ideological activities. The article says that to urgently renovate theoretical and practical issues in accordance with a spirit of truly perceiving scientific communism, it is necessary to look straight at empiricism in practical leadership and the weakness in theoretical and ideological activities.

In this issue, the journal also publishes articles on other subjects, such as "Training of Technical Workers: A Pressing Demand" by Hong Long, "Expand Tourism To Vigorously Attract Foreign Visitors" by Nguyen Quyen Sinh, and "Some Thoughts About Renovation of Thinking on Foreign Relations" by Phan Doan Nam.

In the "Study and Exchange" section, the journal continues the debate on the issue of inflation with the article "Strive To Stabilize the Circulation of Money" by Quang Tue and "Some Views on the Issue of Inflation in our Country" by Prof Dinh Phuong.

In the "Ideological Activities" section, the journal publishes the article by Thuan Chung "Do Not Hold a Sharp Knife by the Blade," warning against the use of video shows for money-earning purposes.

The journal's "Letters to the Editorial Staff" section carries letters from its readers Bui Thiet, Tran Trung Nong, and But Nguyen Tu.

Finally, in the "Through Books and Newspapers of Fraternal Countries" section, the journal introduces the article "The Process of Restructuring and History," presenting some views concerning the debate on the role of Stalin in history, published by the Soviet press, and the article "Lessons from the 1968 crisis in Czechoslovakia."

Ho Chi Minh City Launches Criticism Drive
BK211336 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
5 Feb 88 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City party committee has arranged for local key cadres to gain a profound understanding of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on the campaign to purify the party organization and state machinery, enhance their militancy, and ameliorate social relations. The city party committee pointed out: This is a major campaign that should be organized and carried out scrupulously so as to effect

a new change in ideological and organizational work and make cadres and party members truly renovate their ways of thinking and doing things and adopt a simple and pure lifestyle. In the immediate future, the city party committee will concentrate on effecting a new change in the perception of cadres and party members, especially key leading cadres from city to grass-roots levels. This is aimed at enhancing the leading and exemplary role of party members and affirming their dynamism and creativity in constructing and applying the new mechanism through various new models of management to carry out socioeconomic development, stabilize the livelihood of laborers, shape a new type of socialist man, and firmly maintain and consolidate the ranks during the first stage of the transitional period to inspire the masses' confidence in the revolutionary cause.

The campaign is divided into three steps. The first step, from now until June 1988, will pave the way for key cadres from city to grass-roots levels to perceive the substance of the campaign itself, conduct self-criticism and criticism, review the qualities of party members and grass-roots party organizations, hold party organization congresses at the grass-roots level, and rearrange a number of major sectors and units. The city party committee has chosen the First Precinct party organization to provide guidance for, and accumulate experience from, the first step of the campaign. In the second step, which is scheduled for the last 6 months of 1988, party organization congresses at the precinct, district, and equivalent levels will be held along with the assignment of key cadres at these levels as well as the arrangement of key cadres of various organs, sectors, and mass organizations at the city level. In 1989, the third step will be carried out to improve the quality of party members, consolidate party organizations at the grass-roots level, and strengthen party committees and organizations of various blocs and sectors.

Through a recent study of the situation of cadres and party members in the 10th Precinct, Binh Chanh District, and some enterprises, which was made in an effort to perfect the organizational structure and rearrange cadres—showed that 30 to 40 percent of the party members in these localities and enterprises have enhanced their leading and exemplary role; 50 to 60 percent still have not developed their leading role; and 7 to 10 percent remain weak, and some of them, who have become degraded or degenerate, should be expelled from the party. Meanwhile, 20 percent of alternate party members still remain ineligible for full membership due to the fact that their recruitment has not been based substantially on criteria.

The low militant strength of grass-roots party organizations is also reflected by the fact that 30 percent of grass-roots organizations that were regarded as firm, strong, and pure in the past no longer retain this title. With the exception of truly dynamic and creative directors who daringly embark on in-depth joint ventures in an effort to boost production, to yield a substantial

amount of goods to meet local consumption and export demands, and to help accelerate capital for the state, one-third of all directors have been rated as incapable, poorly qualified, and mistrusted by the masses. Bureaucraticism, arrogance, authoritarianism, suppression of people who practice criticism, and violation of the masses' right of mastery still prevail in many party organizations.

It is necessary for the city party committee to conduct criticism and self-criticism to review work performance in 1987 and accurately assess the quality of party members. First of all, the standing bodies of the city party committee and city people's committee; key leading cadres of all city services, committees, and sectors; and mass organizations must scrupulously conduct criticism and self-criticism. Those cadres who adopt a new way of thinking and work actively for the sake of the new mechanism, production and business, and the legitimate interests of the working people, will be incorporated into

the personnel plan norms to be set by the upcoming congress. Whatever positions they may hold, all deviant and degenerate cadres who violate party discipline and state law must be subject to appropriate disciplinary measures.

To deal with deviant and degenerate party members, the standing body of the city party committee must see to it that all activities of grass-roots party organizations are carried out in a democratic and open way, that the people are regarded as the root, and that problem-solving methods are necessarily reasonable and sensible. This way, we can ensure discipline and regulations and promote unity. On the occasion of the 58th anniversary of the party (3 February), the city party committee would like to remind all party organizations to review the party's traditions and the leading role of party organizations. It is necessary for all party members to reflect on their leadership and exemplary roles so they can realistically start the party's major campaign.

Australia

French Defense Minister Giraud Arrives

BK211236 Hong Kong AFP in English 1159 GMT
21 Feb 88

[By Ian Pedley]

[Text] Canberra, Feb 21 (AFP)-French Defence Minister Andre Giraud arrived here Sunday night, hoping to heal relations with Australia after a bitter rift over New Caledonia.

Mr. Giraud, the first French minister to visit Australia since Paris lifted its year-long freeze on ministerial contacts, said he hoped to clear up past misunderstandings.

But he indicated he would be taking an uncompromising stance on New Caledonia and French nuclear testing at Mururoa in his talks with the Australian Government, a strong critic of French policies in the Pacific.

Mr. Giraud will have talks with his Australian counterpart Kim Beazley and Acting Foreign Minister Gareth Evans here Monday, and will return briefly to Canberra on Wednesday for a meeting with Prime minister Bob Hawke.

He said his visit, primarily to mark Australia's bicentenary, followed a "somewhat difficult period between our two countries."

Paris imposed the ministerial freeze in December 1986 because of Australia's role in getting the United Nations to re-examine New Caledonia's case for decolonisation.

At a news conference on his arrival, Mr. Giraud declined to be drawn on the New Caledonian issue, saying only it was an internal French matter.

But in a pre-recorded television interview screened shortly after his arrival, he said the majority of New Caledonians wanted to remain French and "we think we have done a good job."

Mr. Giraud interrupted his news conference to watch the interview on the "60 Minutes" program, which is viewed by nearly 50 percent of Australians.

In it he made no apologies for France's nuclear testing at Mururoa, but unequivocally denied any Australian uranium was used for the tests.

The Hawke government is currently under pressure for resuming uranium sales to France against the policy of its own Labor Party.

Mr. Giraud pointed out to the news conference that under agreements he himself had signed with Australia in 1980, Australian uranium could be used only for peaceful purposes.

France, which produced 2,000 tonnes a year itself and imported another 7,000, could manage without the 100 tonnes it was buying from Australia, he said.

"There is plenty of it around the world," he said but added: "What is important is that you respect your signature."

Mr. Giraud, who heads a French committee set up for Australia's bicentenary, will fly to Sydney on Tuesday to hand over France's gift of a museum honouring its 18th century explorers who visited the South Seas.

He will visit New Caledonia next Thursday on his return trip to Paris.

Views Mururoa, New Caledonia

BK211226 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
1200 GMT 21 Feb 88

[Text] The French defense minister, Mr Giraud, has said French nuclear tests in the Pacific are safe, and Australia should mind its own business over the issue. The defense minister, who was speaking on arrival in Canberra for an official visit, said the Mururoa test site was French soil and it had nothing to do with Australia.

Referring to New Caledonia, Mr Giraud said France had not understood why Australia had been so active at the United Nations in debating French policy in Noumea.

The defense minister's visit ends a French ban on ministerial contacts with Australia imposed in 1986 after the issue of New Caledonia was referred to the UN Decolonization Committee.

Explains Stand on New Caledonia

BK221024 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0803 GMT 22 Feb 88

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Kanak separatists in the French territory of New Caledonia have started planning what could be an active boycott of coming elections. At the same time, the French defense minister, Mr Giraud, has told Australia that New Caledonia is an internal French issue. Mr Giraud is in Australia for ministerial talks in Canberra and to present Australia with a bicentennial gift from France. More from Pacific affairs correspondent, Tony Melville:

[Begin recording] [Melville] While Mr Giraud was on his way to Australia, Kanaks from New Caledonia's main Melanesian separatist group, the FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front], was meeting to discuss

plans for coming French presidential and local assembly elections. As expected, the conference formalized the proposed boycott of the polls which will both be held on 24 April. The meeting itself was closed, but there were indications from officials afterward that the boycott would be active in contrast to the passive boycott of last year's independence referendum. No details were released of what protests would be organized, but local FLNKS groups were told to prepare activities within their resources.

The FLNKS is refusing to take part in the upcoming election because it objects to the structure of the new regional assembly to be instituted after the elections as part of French plans for greater autonomy in the country. The French overseas territories minister, Bernard Pons, has indicated a boycott would not worry him because he believes the FLNKS was unable to mobilize popular support, a view shared by French loyalist groups in New Caledonia.

Australia's support for New Caledonian independence last year caused a serious rift in relations between Australia and France. Now, relations appear to be improving with a visit to Australia of the defense minister, Mr Giraud. However, while relations are closer, the French stand remains unchanged.

In an interview on the television program "60 Minutes," Mr Giraud basically told Australia not to meddle in French affairs.

[Giraud] First, it is... [changes thought] New Caledonia is part of the French territory, and it is our business first to handle an issue which is not easy, you must realize that it is not easy, and we think we have done a good job in the last few months, organizing a vote that had demonstrated that the majority of New Caledonians—a large majority of the New Caledonians—want to remain French.

[Melville] The FLNKS will hold another conference at the end of next month to evaluate how successful their actions have been in forcing the French to negotiate on the issue of independence. [end recording]

Meets With Beazley

BK221014 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0803 GMT 22 Feb 88

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] France and Australia have gone over familiar diplomatic ground discussing their differences over French nuclear testing in the Pacific and New Caledonia. The French foreign minister [title as heard], Mr Giraud, had a round of talks in Canberra with Australia's defense minister, Mr Beazley, and acting foreign minister, Senator Evans. Graeme Dobell reports from Canberra there was little movement by either side on their differences over the issues.

[Begin recording] [Dobell] The talks were variously described as businesslike, amicable, and constructive. In contrast to his comments to the Australian media, Mr Giraud did not, it seems, tell any of the Australian ministers to mind their own business. But as he left Parliament House accompanied by the acting foreign minister, the French defense minister was happy to say out his view that France did not need Australian uranium to run its military program.

[Giraud] On this issue, let me in front of Mr Evans recall my position:

1. Australia is entirely free to define any export policy; that is its responsibility;
2. When two countries sign an agreement, they respect it, and France has the intention of respecting the agreements it has signed;
3. There is plenty of uranium all over world. If you don't want to sell yours, people will buy their uranium in some other country.

[Dobell] The opposition leader, Mr Howard, entered the debate today by supporting the result of the French referendum in New Caledonia in September. Mr Giraud says that vote shows that New Caledonia is part of France. Mr Howard said Australia should recognize the vote.

[Howard] The mistake we had made in New Caledonia was not to accept the verdict of the people. There was a referendum in New Caledonia, and Hayden, despite the clear evidence of a majority going in one direction, our foreign minister refused to accept that verdict. So, that might be the problem. I don't criticize the Australian Government for having an interest—we're entitled to have an interest, or we'd not be doing our duty. But we are expressing our interests in the wrong way by criticizing a verdict of the people because we don't like that verdict.

[Dobell] But after farewelling Mr Giraud, the acting foreign minister, Senator Evans, said Canberra still had questions about the referendum result.

[Evans] We're just obviously continuing difference of perspectives on that. Mr Giraud went out of his way to explain what the French Government was trying to do there; they are obviously relying very much on the referendum result. We said that we were not completely happy with that referendum result, not a long-term solution in the sense that there was still one minority that is very unhappy indeed with the outcome, and we hope that there can be confidence-building measures developed there over time, and we can have an (evolving) situation in which ultimately every one will be happy. But it was just a fruitful dialogue on what has obviously been a difficult and sensitive question.

[Dobell] Before he came, the relationship was being described as brittle, is it still brittle?

[Evans] No, I don't think it's brittle. It's a fundamental comity of interests between Australia and France. We're both paid up members of the Western alliance, have been together in war time, peace time for generations, we have a common view about peace and stability in the Pacific. There are two areas that in recent times have been in great contention and difficulty between us—New Caledonia and the question of nuclear testing. Both differences continue, but we've made it clear, I think, in the light of this exchange and my discussions in France when I was there in January. At the weekend I had a sensible dialogue on those issues; we continue to express differences without being imprudently heated about it. [end recording]

Illegal Uranium Enrichment in Europe Feared
*BK190554 Hong Kong AFP in English 0532 GMT
19 Feb 88*

[Text] Canberra, Feb 19 (AFP)—The Australian Government said Friday it had ordered three of its embassies to urgently investigate whether any Australian uranium had been illegally enriched in Europe for nuclear weapons use.

The probe followed a report in the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL which said it had evidence that Australian uranium had been relabelled and enriched to 93 percent instead of the 20 percent limit imposed by Canberra.

A Foreign Affairs and Trade Department spokesman said it was doubtful that Australian uranium, exported under strict controls, could have been used for non-peaceful purposes. But embassies in Bonn, Brussels and Vienna had been ordered to investigate because of the important implications of the claim.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke is already under strong criticism from his ruling Labor Party for permitting further uranium sales to France.

The Australian cabinet approved a shipment of uranium to France for peaceful purposes last month despite party policy prohibiting exports as long as France continues underground nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific.

A Sydney newspaper reported Friday that the government planned to approve other sales. But Mr Hawke told reporters that no new contracts would be endorsed before the party's national conference in June when the issue is expected to be thrashed out yet again.

"I think it's going to be easier for all sections of the party to have that discussion in June in that sort of environment," he said.

The author of the DER SPIEGEL report claimed he had European Atomic Energy Community Supply Agency (EURATOM) documents proving Australian uranium had been illegally enriched in a deal between a reprocessing plant near Hanau and a major West German energy company. But EURATOM said it had no reason to believe Australia's uranium export conditions had been breached.

Japan's Beef Import Policy Criticized
*OW191039 Tokyo KYODO in English 0215 GMT
19 Feb 88*

[Text] Sydney, Australia, Feb. 19 KYODO—Australia accused Japan Friday of imposing discriminatory tariffs and policy measures on Australian beef imports in favor of U.S. beef.

The charges came in a report released by the Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics of the Australian Government's Department of Primary Industries and Energy.

According to the report, Australian's share of Japan's imported beef market has dropped below the 60 percent mark from 77 percent in 1979, while the U.S. share increased to 35 percent from 18 percent.

The report said that these shifts in the market share are attributable to higher effective tariffs on Australian beef than that on U.S. beef.

The report also alleged that Japan's import quota allocation system run by the livestock industry promotion corp., a quasi-governmental organization, gives preferential treatment to U.S. beef in setting import quotas for domestic beef importers.

Australia fears that Japan may take new steps to give more favorable terms to U.S. beef imports regardless of the interests of the Australian livestock industry. Japan will soon conclude a new pact on beef imports with the U.S. to quell U.S. discontent over the huge Japanese trade surplus, industry sources said.

With a four-year U.S.-Japanese pact on beef imports expiring on March 31, Japan has urged the U.S. to start talks on the signing of the new pact as early as possible.

However, the U.S. has rejected the Japanese request and has pressed for a complete liberalization of the Japanese beef market. Australia has also asked Tokyo to allow it greater access to Japan's imported beef market.

Under the current bilateral beef import arrangement with the U.S., Japan pledged to increase its global annual beef import quotas by 9,000 metric tons a year. Japan's beef imports totaled 150,000 tons in fiscal 1985.

New Caledonia

10 Policemen Taken Hostage in Melanesian Clash BK220922 Hong Kong AFP in English 0918 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Text] Noumea, New Caledonia, Feb 22 (AFP)—Eight police were wounded and about 10 taken hostage by a group of 100 Melanesians protesting the building of a hospital Monday, a reliable source said here Monday.

The Melanesians attacked a police with rocks and sticks during the protest over the building of a hospital on what they say is tribal land near Poindimie on the eastern coast of Grande Terre Island, the source said.

The Melanesians also set fire to at least two police wagons.

Eight police were wounded, one of them seriously, and the protesters took about 10 hostage, the source added.

AFP Updates Situation BK221614 Hong Kong AFP in English 1604 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Text] Noumea, Feb 22 (AFP)—Seventeen police were injured Monday after being disarmed by 100 Melanesians protesting over the building of a hospital in the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia, authorities said.

Nine policemen were still being held hostage overnight Monday, seven of them with injuries that included fractures.

One Melanesian militant was wounded in the knee by a tear-gas cylinder, a pro-independence source said.

The gendarmes had come under attack with rocks and sticks during a protest against the hospital, which Melanesians say is located on Tieti tribal land near Poindimie, on the east coast 300 kilometres (180 miles) from Noumea.

Three of the injured gendarmes were flown by helicopter to Noumea, police said.

The violence came two months before a territorial election which the pro-independence Kanaks have said they will boycott.

Police had been guarding the construction site since Friday when work began on what authorities say is public land.

The demonstrators want a stop to the building, but Philippe Berges, a New Caledonia territorial official said: "There will be no negotiations as long as police remain hostage."

He said police had shown "great cool-headedness" and had not used their weapons.

Two teams of gendarmes, numbering more than 150 men, were dispatched to Poindimie as reinforcements. They took up positions around the demonstrators, who had earlier set two police vehicles on fire and damaged a jeep and tractor.

Indigenous Melanesians, known here as Kanaks, have been campaigning for independence. But they are outnumbered by French and Asian settlers and their descendants who favour union with France, which annexed New Caledonia in 1853.

Melanesian separatists have already announced a boycott of elections on April 24 for both New Caledonia and France's next president.

9 Policemen Released BK230107 Hong Kong AFP in English 0043 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Excerpt] Noumea, Feb 23 (AFP)—Militant Melanesians early Tuesday released nine French gendarmes after holding them hostage overnight, police said.

All nine were either injured or suffering from shock, and no arrests were made as the abductors disappeared into the countryside, they said.

The hostages were part of a group of 10 gendarmes seized and unarmed by about 100 native Melanesians, or Kanaks.

The incident occurred when the Kanak separatists attacked a group of gendarmes guarding a patch of disputed terrain near the village of Poindime, about 300 kilometres from here on the east coast of Grande-Terre, New Caledonia's main island.

The Melanesians were protesting against the planned construction of a hospital on what they claim are tribal lands and the authorities say is state property, sources said.

Police riposted with tear gas and stun grenades as the Kanaks attacked with rocks and sticks, wounding 17 gendarmes and taking 10 others hostage. One of the hostages was released shortly afterwards because of his injuries.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alain Benson, commander of four units of gendarmes—nearly 300 men—sent to the area as reinforcements said the hostages were not ill-treated and that their weapons were returned before they were released.

The Kanaks, who had earlier set two police vehicles on fire and damaged a jeep and a tractor negotiated overnight with elected pro-independence officials, although Lt.-Col Benson said the gendarmes refused to negotiate.

"There was nothing to negotiate about," he said. "An operation was planned for dawn," shortly after the hostages were freed. [passage Omitted]

Kanaks Call for Boycott of April Elections
BK210939 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 21 Feb 88

[Text] Kanak separatists in the French South Pacific territory of New Caledonia have formally renewed a call to boycott forthcoming regional elections and France's

forthcoming presidential poll. The Congress of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, the FLNKS, approved an earlier call by its leaders to boycott voting for new regional councils scheduled for 24 April when the first ballot will be in the two-round French presidential election.

The FLNKS opposes a new territorial statute and new constituencies to be introduced along with the New Caledonian regional election.

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